

كذا من الأصل

Dr Kissinger near the
end of the road?
Louis Heren, page 16

Price freeze penalty for firms that pay big rises

Government is considering penalties against employers free to pay increases outside national contract guidelines drawn by the TUC. Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, made clear second day of the Commons debate yesterday.

Wilson threat clarified

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matter would have to be discussed with all sides of industry because the Government believed that the serious-minded elements of the unions and companies wanted to get it as right as possible. Mrs Williams said that the Government was not committed at present and wished to listen to opinions.

The Secretary of State's proposal means that a wage settlement outside the guidelines laid down by the TUC would be taken into account in any application for a price rise. Under the Chancellor's proposals announced yesterday, manufacturers will be able to pass on in higher prices four-fifths of increased costs due to wage increases.

She said that price rises were still open to comparison with industry, it was clear that the proposals, if adopted, might place many in a desperate position. A y might find itself between a militant threatening strike action Government refusing to firm that had given in on demands to recoup costs by increasing

the possibility of the productivity deduction penalties on firms that settlements outside the contract. Mrs Williams was not talking about elaborate apparatus for which settlements were outside the agreement. The aman had had enough of ards and pay codes. If it be right, she asked, a price code to impose an al penalty where the in salary or wage nt was very high? Mr Carr said Mr Healey had put industry in an economic kidney machine which might

Although the minister said the matter of the penalties was still open to consultation with industry, it is clear, our Parliamentary Correspondent writes, that offending firms might be trapped between a union threatening a strike and a government threatening to veto price rises for those giving way to excessive wage demands.

Pit ballot swings against NCB bonus plan

By Paul Rouseledge
Labour Editor

Early returns yesterday in the miners' ballot suggested that the National Coal Board's productivity scheme would be rejected.

More than 60 per cent of Kent miners have voted against acceptance of the incentive deal on which the board and the Government are pinning their hopes for energy supplies in the winter. Kent is a small, militant coalfield, but miners at the Seaton and Easington collieries, both modern, highly productive pits in the traditionally moderate Durham coalfield, which might have been expected to go for the coal board's package if it was to gain acceptance, have also voted strongly in favour of the recommendation by the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers to reject the scheme.

First indications in Yorkshire, centre of a militant campaign, point to a comfortable majority against the proposed agreement. The vote in Yorkshire, by far the biggest coalfield, is critical because a large majority there will carry many of the smaller, moderate coalfields where the men are likely to be equally divided.

Polling continues today. Eleven of the 18 areas of the union have been advised by local leaders to reject the scheme.

Miners' leaders yesterday set in motion a substantial pay claim for 250,000 pit workers. The union's negotiators decided to seek an early meeting with the coal board on basic wage rates and began collecting evidence to support this winter's claims. That material will be supplied by union office staff and the Trade Union Research Centre at Ruskin College, Oxford.

No figures will be put on the claim until next month's meeting is the union side of the industry's joint negotiating committee. Left-wing members of the miners' executive, who failed narrowly to get the annual

policy-making conference to adopt increase targets of £13 to £20 a week, are urging a figure of up to £30 a week to accommodate cost-of-living rises.

The union negotiators yesterday decided to recommend this morning's meeting of the national executive to ask branches and areas to curtail excessive overtime by confining extra work to the hours necessary for safety and efficiency.

The Finance Bill embodying the Budget proposals will be published early in December. It is forecast as a bulky and complicated measure, with at least six pages dealing with capital transfers.

The White Paper reviewing public expenditure and giving estimates for the next five years will appear early in January.

Discussions with local authority associations on the level of the rate support grant will continue over the next few weeks, and the Government will announce its decisions before Parliament rises for the Christmas recess.

Photograph, page 2



Lady Lucan leaving Gerald Road police station yesterday. Report, page 2.

Mr Arafat brings 'an olive branch and a gun' to UN

From Peter Stradford
New York, Nov 13

Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), today made a powerful statement of the Palestinian case before the United Nations General Assembly, attacking the policy of Zionism and calling for the return of the Palestinians to their homeland.

But he said that he did not come in a vindictive or vengeful frame of mind, and he launched an appeal to the Jews to abandon the attitudes of Zionism and join in his "common hopes" for Palestine.

"I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun", he concluded. "Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand."

Mr Arafat's visit to the United Nations has been the high spot so far of this autumn's meeting of the General Assembly. It has been a great triumph for him because of the recognition that it accords the PLO, and it has caused enormous problems for the Americans, who have to protect him while he is here.

Mr Arafat arrived by air from Algiers early this morning, and was immediately ushered into a military helicopter which flew him to the grounds of the United Nations. Meanwhile, the streets around the United Nations were thick with police men, and strict security was clamped on the building itself.

Mr Arafat appeared before the General Assembly today in his Arab headdress and wearing dark glasses. He was given a standing ovation when he walked on to the platform, and the clapping continued for a long time after he had finished.

The Israel delegation was not present in the chamber for his speech. Mr Yosef Texoh, the Israel permanent representa-

tive, was due to make a reply later in the debate.

In his speech, Mr Arafat made no specific suggestions of what he might be trying to gain in negotiations, or what he might want from the General Assembly debate, which is due to continue for the next two weeks. His main objects appeared to be the setting out of the basic Palestinian case, and the refutation of the notion that the Palestinians were just terrorists.

The difference between revolutionaries and terrorists, he said, lay in the reason for which they were fighting. It was the justice of the case which determined the right to struggle, in the Palestinian case as in others.

He did, however, speak at length of what he described as his dream—a democratic state in Palestine in which Christians, Jews and Muslims would live side by side. He asked why the Jews, who had often fought against discrimination in other countries, should refuse this.

Speaking as chairman of the PLO, he said, he was calling upon Jews, one by one, to turn away from the "illusory promises of Zionism" ideology and Israel leadership. That way, he said, lay bloodshed, war and thralldom, whereas the PLO offered a free choice far from the present leadership and the "Masada complex".

The Palestinians, he said, did not wish to shed one drop of either Arab or Jewish blood, nor did they delight in the continuation of the killing. The killing would end as soon as there was a just peace, based on the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

It was a long speech, which lasted about an hour and a half. In the course of it, Mr Arafat went back to 1881, took in the Balfour Declaration and

Continued on page 8, col 5

Victory over smallpox within reach

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Nov 13

The world is close to realising a "true public health miracle"—the total eradication of smallpox, according to Dr Heidemeyer, the director-general of the World Health Organization. He appealed for a minimum of £1m needed to complete the smallpox eradication campaign, first launched in 1967.

He pointed out that the savings in dispensing with the need for vaccinations would be far greater than the £1m so far spent on the campaign.

For, once smallpox is eradicated, vaccination against smallpox will no longer be needed since man is the only reservoir for this virus. Once we stop the infection in man, the disease is finished for ever.

Dr Mahler said that Pakistan today had no outbreaks. Bangladesh had 78 and India 71.

In Ethiopia, the only other country where the disease still lingered, no cases had been found for the past 10 days. On Friday, 100 medical teams with helicopters would begin a three-month search for the disease in areas where it was last reported.

Rail fares may rise 30% next year

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Rail fares may go up by about 30 per cent next year if the Government requires the railways board to eliminate its deficit by raising charges.

An increase of 12½ per cent in January is already almost certain to replace that stopped by the Government before the election. British Rail said last night that another and probably larger increase was likely "earlier in the year than might be expected".

Despite a 12½ per cent rise in fares and freight rates last June, yielding £70m a year, British Rail will probably finish 1974 with a £150m deficit compared with £50m in 1973. That is after receipt of subsidies amounting to more than £100m.

Even if costs rise by only 15 per cent in 1975, there might be a shortfall of more than £250m on present levels of subsidy, to be met either by higher charges or additional government grants.

If the Government doubles

the subsidy on non-paying passenger services to £200m, which could be done under the new Railways Act, which comes into effect on January 1, British Rail might still be left with a £150m deficit.

That would require a second rise not long after January, to give a 20 per cent increase in the year.

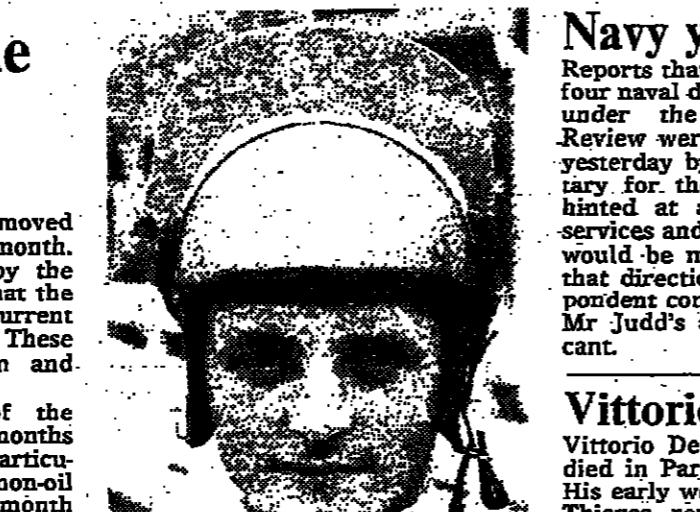
If the Treasury insist on keeping passenger subsidies at about the present level, an increase of 30 per cent or more in fares and charges in 1975 would be needed.

Photograph, page 2

Overseas trade further into the red

Britain's overseas trade moved further into the red last month. Figures released yesterday by the Department of Trade show that the deficit was £440m, while the current account deficit was £335m. These figures compare with £373m and £335m in September.

The recent deterioration of the trade position follows several months of steady improvement. It is particularly significant that the non-oil deficit increased sharply last month to £110m, compared to £72m in September and £56m in August.



Navy yards denial

Reports that one or more of Britain's four naval dockyards are to be closed under the forthcoming Defence Review were dismissed as ludicrous yesterday by Mr Judd, Under-Secretary for the Navy. Mr Judd also hinted at an expansion of rescue services and suggested that the Navy would be making a contribution in that direction. Our Defence Correspondent considers that the timing of Mr Judd's announcement is significant. Page 4

Vittorio De Sic dies

Vittorio De Sica, the film director, died in Paris yesterday. He was 73. His early work, among them *Bicycle Thieves*, revolutionized the postwar world cinema, introducing the phrase neo-realism.

He had been in Paris on a private visit coinciding with the release of his latest film *The Voyage*. The cause of his death was not immediately given, but he was reported to have died of cancer. Obituary, page 19

Teachers' pay: Part of the increase awarded by the Houghton committee will be paid as a lump sum in January. Page 2

Car safety: Europe urged to set up standard annual vehicle testing system much tougher than the present British test. Page 2

Dr Ramsey's auction: Gifts received during tours abroad are among items for sale today at the retiring Primate's Canterbury palace. Page 4

Water: Householders to be provided with meters and paid £10 for giving details of use under pilot scheme to assess demand. Page 4

Rome: New doubts arise over Signor Moro's chances of forming a cabinet and ending Italy's government crisis. Page 6

UN food conference: Conclusion of talks exposes the reluctance of rich states to help developing countries in need. Page 8

Features, pages 13 and 16
Bernard Levin and Ronald Butt review Mr Healey's Budget measures; Robert Lowe outlines a compromise to end the dispute over private beds. Page 16

Shopping around: Sheila Black, Page 13
Diary: Oxfam find a growing market for Third World crafts and second-hand clothes amid the threats of inflation and recession. Page 16

Leader, page 17

Letters: On homes for young criminals from Mr Nicholas Hinton; euthanasia and cancer from Professor T. Symington and Dr R. L. Carter; tied housing from Mr John Mackie. Leading articles: 1922 Committee; Tied houses.

Sport, pages 10 and 11

Golf: Walker Cup team chosen; Racing: Final day of the flat season.

Arts, page 12

David Robinson takes a look at the forthcoming London Film Festival, and Charles Lewes at the Tokyo Kid Brothers.

Obituary, page 19

Books, pages 19, 20

Reviews of novels by Richard Adams, A. Alvarez, Margaret Forster and William Sonoma.

Business News, pages 21-22

Stock market: Substantial losses in gifts bring a similar setback for equities. The FT index ended 5.2 down at 186.2. Pages 24, 26

Financial Editor: Relief in sight for Unilever; lending terms and the new Lever-type bank; Courtaulds' operational gearing. Page 23

Business features: The Government's dilemma over financing its borrowing needs, by Tim Congdon; David Blake on how market forces could affect price rises. Page 23

Business Diary: The head of Hoover in America to retire; British employee benefit consultancy to open branch in United States. Page 23

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Confidence in gilts shaken

Confidence in the gilt-edged market suffered yesterday under the weight of the huge Budget deficit, the bad October trade figures and a pound that stayed ominously weak. With hopes of bringing inflation under control vanishing, the yield curve again steepened and War Loan, for instance, fell to 20%.

Hopes of even a technical rally soon seem faint. Page 21

Heath agreement on review expected

Many Conservative backbenchers expect Mr Heath, when he faces the 1972 Committee tonight, at the House of Commons for the first

HOME NEWS

Armed police guard
Lady Lucan at
a secret address

By Clive Borrell
Armed policemen were guarding Lady Lucan at a secret address last night after she had insisted on being released from hospital to attend the High Court, where the future of her three children was being considered by a judge in Chambers. The search for Lord Lucan, on warrants alleging his attempted murder and the murder of their children's nursemaid, continued yesterday both in Britain and abroad.

Lady Lucan, aged 35, who has been seriously ill with head injuries since the attack at her home in Lower Belgrave Street, London, last Thursday, wore a specially tailored hat to cover the bandages before leaving by the emergency entrance of the hospital. She was driven in a police car to Gerald Road police station for an interview with Det Chief Supt Roy Ranson, who is in charge of the investigation.

After cross-checking statements she had made while in hospital, Lady Lucan was driven to the High Court, where Mr Justice Rees was considering the future of the three children of the marriage. The couple were married in 1963, but have been separated for some time and the children are wards of court.

After more than an hour of deliberations at which both Lord and Lady Lucan were represented by counsel, no decision about the children's future was announced. After the hearing Mr Norman Turner, the Official Solicitor, who was

one of the parties, said: "I can say not a word." A year ago Lady Lucan was granted custody of the children, with reasonable access to them for Lord Lucan. Mr William Shand-Kydd, brother-in-law of Lord Lucan, was also present at the court with his wife, Christina, Lady Lucan's sister. Lady Lucan, accompanied by police officers, left by car from the judge's private entrance after she had been given a document from the court. Its contents were not disclosed.

The police then drove Lady Lucan back to Gerald Road for another interview with Mr Ranson before she was taken to a secret address. Four armed detectives will guard her night and day.

At Westminster Coroners' Court the inquest on the nursemaid, Mrs Sandra Rivett, aged 29, was adjourned until December 11 "to await events". Evidence of identification was given by her husband, Mr Roger Rivett, a security officer, of Coulsdon, Surrey.

Murder squad detectives have received no word from Lord Lucan for a week, although the attack on his wife and the murder of Mrs Rivett has been widely publicized. Interpol has been asked to detain him if seen abroad. Warrants for Lord Lucan's arrest have been received in France and by other European police.

Many of his friends, including Mr Shand-Kydd, have appealed to him to report to the police, and some have offered to act as go-betweens with the police if he is prepared to meet and confide in them.

Shot colonel 'warned police about two accused men'

Lieutenant-Colonel John Stevenson, commanding officer of the army camp at Otterburn, Northumberland, warned the police about two of the men alleged to have killed him, a jury at Durham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Det Sergeant Stanley Marshall said he questioned Sean O'Conaill, one of the defendants, in March, two days after receiving information from Colonel Stevenson. He went with a Special Branch sergeant to the Percy Arms Hotel, at Otterburn, where O'Conaill was working, and searched his room.

Mr O'Conaill, aged 40, an hotel porter, of Sulgrave Road, Washington, co Durham, is one of the three men who deny murdering Colonel Stevenson, aged 53, on April 8.

Sergeant Marshall said he found a replica Colt 45 revolver a starting pistol and two knives when he went to see Mr O'Conaill, who denied having any real guns. Mr O'Conaill told him and the Special Branch officer that the weapons made him feel secure. He was worried lest the UDA should find out about his sympathies.

Sergeant Marshall was asked by Mr Angus Stoyan, QC, for defence of Mr O'Conaill, if he regarded Mr O'Conaill as a serious IRA risk. The officer replied: "I would say so, without any doubt. In the present situation you must regard

everyone like that with serious consideration."

Mrs Delphy Stevenson, Colonel Stevenson's widow, said in a written statement that it had come to her notice and her husband's that two "Irishmen" were working at the Percy Arms. Her husband got in touch with the police about the matter.

Her statement said: "We had no connexion with Ireland. Neither my husband, nor I had ever visited that country." She had no knowledge of anyone who would wish to harm the colonel.

The other defendant, described by the Stevensons as an "Irishman", is Raymond Kane, aged 34, also a porter at the Percy Arms, of Stapleton Road, Bristol. The third defendant is Barry Reid, aged 25, a labourer, of Brierley Gardens, Otterburn.

Mr O'Conaill has denied charges of attempting to murder Det Inspector David Burn and Det Constable Keith Wills.

He also denies alternative charges of wounding the officers with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. He also pleads not guilty to possessing a Webley revolver with intent to endanger life and using a firearm to resist arrest.

All three are jointly charged with possessing offensive weapons, the Webley, and imitation revolver and a knife. Mr O'Conaill admits that offence and Mr Kane and Mr Reid plead not guilty.

The trial continues today.

Arms plot by
UDA men
prosecution says

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

Three officers in the Ulster Defence Association plotted to smuggle arms and explosives from Canada to Britain, it was alleged at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

The three, including the commander of the Leeds area UDA unit, denied conspiring to contravene the Firearms and Explosives Acts between June last year and April this year.

They are Roy Rogers Forbes, aged 26, a law student and former Leeds councillor, of Derwentwater Terrace, Headingley, Leeds, a lieutenant in the UDA; John William Griffiths, aged 49, a contract cleaner, of Linden Road, Beeston, Leeds, described as the Leeds area UDA commander; and John Gadd, aged 26, a works study engineer, from Liverpool, said to be an officer of high rank in the UDA.

Mr J. Hampden Inskip, QC, for the Crown, told the jury: "The arms and ammunition were required either for training in this country or for use in Northern Ireland."

Last March rifles, ammunition and detonators were found in a container, unloaded from a ship which docked at Southampton from Canada. The sender's name was Mr B. Griffiths, 55 Cedar, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

In an alleged statement to the police Mr Forbes said Mr Gadd and Mr Griffiths were members of the UDA. "We were approached by a man from Belfast, who asked us to take part in a plan to obtain arms for Ulster to defend the border if the British troops pulled out."

Mr James Pettigrew, of Eastern Street, Leeds, said he was a UDA sergeant and secretary of an orange lodge in Leeds. He had been a two-day exercise on the Yorkshire Moors with eight men during which Mr Forbes was present. The manoeuvres were carried out "in case we were called to Ulster to repulse the other ones, the IRA . . .

The trial continues today.

Rees appeal as
Ulster toll
rises by three

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

With the number of sectarian murders in Northern Ireland since the beginning of the month rising to 17 yesterday, Mr Rees, Secretary of State for the province, issued his strongest statement yet about the new wave of terror.

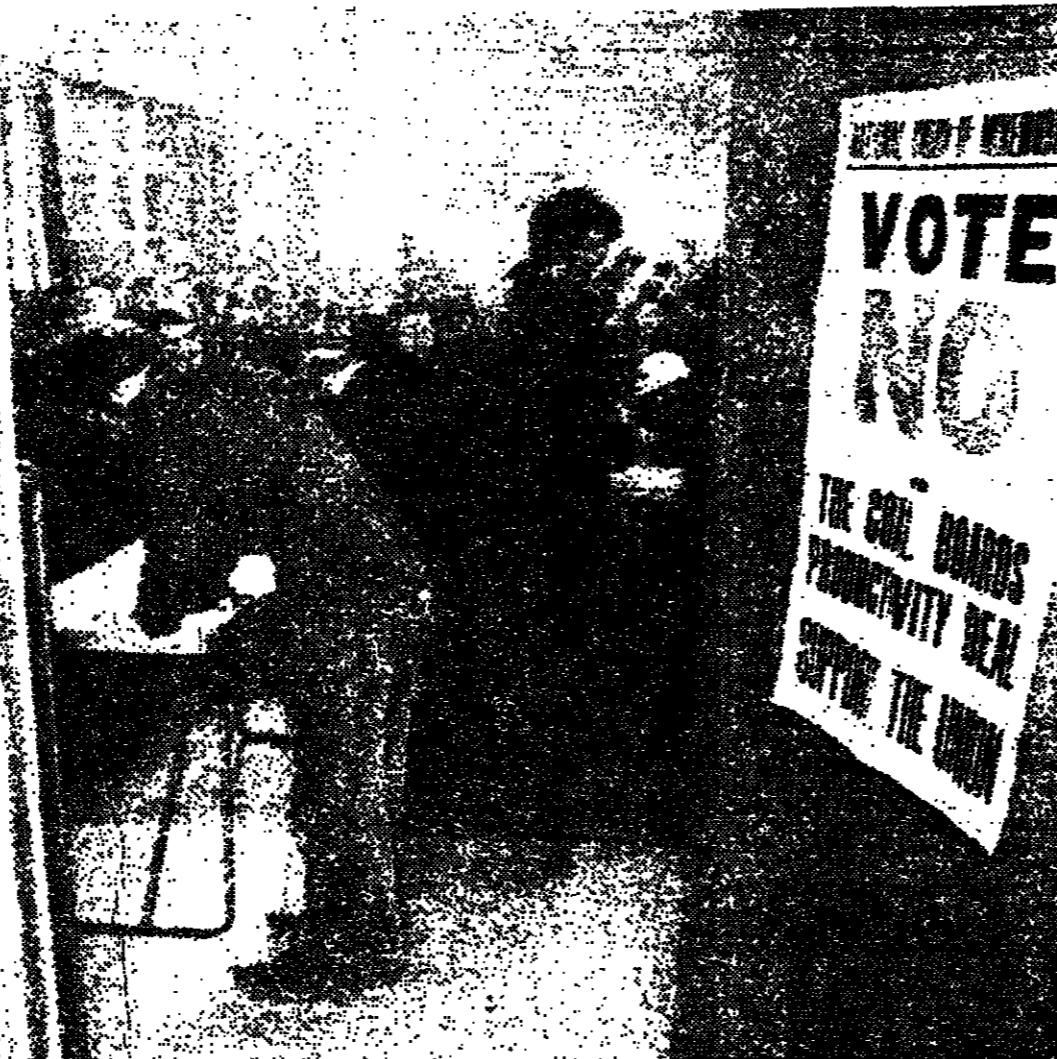
"The murders and attempted murders in the past few days have been carried out by individuals and organizations who have abandoned completely any semblance of concern for the people and future of Northern Ireland", he said. "These organizations are doing the greatest damage, both to their own community and to Northern Ireland as a whole."

He appealed for information, saying that "some people must know something that could bring the killers to justice. Earlier, Mr Rees had been interviewed by the police in their inquiries into the killings.

The three latest murder victims were named yesterday as Joseph Taylor, aged 17, a petrol attendant, shot dead in Belfast; Mr Joseph Elliott, a Roman Catholic, shot on the road in Londonderry; and Mr Michael Brennan, a Catholic teacher shot as he played a table tennis in a youth club. All three were killed on Tuesday night.

About fifty members of the official IRA's youth movement took over a Roman Catholic secondary school in Andersonstown yesterday. Many of the invaders carried hurley sticks and some of the 800 pupils were assaulted in the takeover, which was used to give the school an enforced lecture on the Republican view of education.

Postmistress shot
Mrs Gwen Vosey, aged 65, a postmistress, was seriously ill in hospital last night after being shot in the stomach when she surprised three men at the rear of her small post office at Bourne End, Buckinghamshire. The men escaped empty handed.



Miners at Woolley colliery, in Yorkshire, voting yesterday on the productivity scheme.

New pay restraint move by TUC

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Union leaders yesterday paved the way for stricter adherence to the wage restraint guidelines in the TUC's social contract with the Government, after welcoming the "positive steps" of Mr Healey's Budget.

At a sparsely attended meeting of the TUC Economic Committee, the unions applauded the Chancellor's measures as a further government instalment of its side of the social contract, and discussed the grounds for a further appeal to wage negotiators to exercise self-discipline in pay bargaining.

The issue will be taken up at the monthly meeting of the TUC General Council next week, on the basis of an economic committee discussion document which offers scope for more scrupulous observance of the social contract negotiating advice.

In particular, union negotiators are likely to be asked to give more emphasis to the "twelve-month" rule which says workers should not receive more than one big increase each year.

The six representatives of the economic committee which has 14 members, at yesterday's meeting also agreed that the TUC's minimum wage target of

£30 a week should be used honestly to establish a reasonable standard of living for the lower-paid, rather than as a cynical instrument to "jack up" differentials enjoyed by the higher-paid.

A lively discussion on the necessity for repeating and re-emphasizing the code of conduct for negotiators is expected at the general council meeting.

There are almost certain to be strong left-wing objections to what will be seen as a "tightening of the voluntary incomes policy".

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, who flew from Budapest where he was on an official delegation, to attend yesterday's meeting, said the economic committee thought the Budget contained very positive steps which would be helpful both economically and in terms of social justice in the present time.

He said the committee discussed developments in collective bargaining and that discussion will be continued at next Friday's meeting of the general council.

A report from yesterday's discussion would be made to the general council and their discussions would be on the provisions of that, Mr Murray said. There will be no direct recommendations, but the report

is expected to make clear the need for a further elucidation of the wage restraint obligations accepted by the unions as their contribution to the social contract.

Mr Murray defended the unions' record, arguing that there had been many settlements within the TUC guidelines.

He would not be drawn on the details of a confidential TUC background paper which has disclosed widespread evasion of the twelve-month rule, but added that union leaders have "recognized that what we have always affirmed, that it is necessary to flexible policy".

The kind of remainder that may be set out to negotiators would not be "clarification", Mr Murray insisted, because the guidelines were already perfectly clear. All that they were doing was "reviewing the situation and considering whether they will take further steps to remind unions of the guidelines in the social contract, and to remind unions of the other parts of the contract".

From this vague description, it may intelligently be inferred that the unions will appeal to the unions to interpret the guidelines in the spirit of the basic recommendation that there can be no increase in real living standards in the coming year.

Teachers to get pay rise as lump sum

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The 400,000 teachers in England and Wales are to get some part of their pay increases awarded by the Houghton committee in January. That was decided at a meeting of the Burnham committee, which fixes teachers' salaries, on December 10.

The management panel on

the Burnham committee rejected a request from the teacher unions to continue with threshold increases after they had been discontinued.

It explained that most teachers got very little from cost-of-living percentage pay increases because their salaries were so low. For example, a threshold increase of 1 per cent was worth only 40p a week in the teacher's pay packet.

The amount of the lump sum will be negotiated at a Burnham committee meeting after Lord Houghton's committee reports. The report is not expected until the end of this month at the earliest. Teachers would not normally have received any increased pay resulting from it until April.

Rent strike: The National Union of Students is likely to approve a national rent strike at

its conference at the end of this month. Thousands of pounds will be withheld from universities and colleges.

The union said yesterday that students at nine colleges and universities were occupying their administrative blocks as part of its "week of action" campaign to secure higher grants.

Students in Coventry occupied

the city's council house and the police were called in when the students from Warwick University and Lanchester Polytechnic occupied the first floor.

The students' campaign will culminate in a march in London on Friday. But the union's executive is calling for a rent strike next term because of the Government's decision not to include students living on the college campus in the rent freeze extension.

A call for a standard European car road safety test much tougher than the present British test was made yesterday by Mr Marcus Jacobson, chief engineer of the Automobile Association.

He told a conference on corrosion in London that a survey on nearly a thousand road accidents showed that almost 1 per cent of cars involved had brake failure probably due to corrosion.

Mr Jacobson said it could be argued that 1 per cent was a tolerable level, but could Britain really tolerate 2,500 preventable accidents every year?

He said the Government should carry out rust tests to decide what degree of corrosion

resists in pilot areas, and ward councillors will set up committees of representatives

Pilot scheme for
neighbourhood
councils set up

By Our Local Government Correspondent

An attempt to bring local government closer to the people it serves is to be launched in Sunderland. A pilot scheme called Ward Watch is to be promoted by the Labour-controlled council with Conservative backing.

Councillor Len Harper, chairman of the management committee, said yesterday: "Lots of people have lost confidence. We want them to know that what they say means something and that it will be listened to and acted upon."

Breath tests: The number of road accidents in Scotland dropped last year despite a big increase in breath tests, a police chief said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

1973 air safety record best for decade

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Last year was the safest for British airlines for a decade, according to statistics published by the Civil Aviation Authority. Airlines registered with the British registered 17,200 passengers during 1973, of whom 104 were killed in one accident. The 1972 figures were 25,800,000 passengers carried with 118 killed, also in one accident.

Using the number of fatal accidents to every 100,000 stage flights, 1973 was the safest year for British airlines for 10 years. The figure was 0.19. In 1972 it was 0.20, in 1971 0.21, and in 1964 0.27. The worst was 1967, with 0.74 after 226 deaths in three accidents.

Near misses in the air increased from 32 in 1972 to 40 last year. Twelve incidents (10 in 1972) were found to have

contained a significant risk of collision.

Total aircraft movements in British airspace during 1973 were 5,600,000, in 1972 against 5,500,000 the previous year.

British investigators have established with virtual certainty that a bomb in a baggage hold caused the crash of an American Trans World Airlines Boeing 707 off Greece on September 8, with the loss of 88 people on board.

Investigators led by Mr Eric P. G. Jones, a principal investigator of accidents in the accident investigation branch of the Department of Trade, were called in by the Greek aviation authorities after the crash because of their experience with aircraft disasters involving explosives.

Warning not to sell
dearer petrol yet

By Roger Velvove
Energy Correspondent

Garage and filling station proprietors were warned yesterday that they would be liable to prosecution if they introduce higher prices for petrol before next Monday. Mr John Smith, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, gave the warning after receiving reports that some garages had already increased the 8p a gallon increase.

"The increase in value added tax does not come into force until midnight on Sunday," he said. "It is illegal to charge higher prices than the maximum price now allowed."

The Petroleum Retailers Association met officials at the Department of Energy yesterday to press their case for higher margins to deal with the increased costs imposed by the raising of VAT on petrol from 8p cent to 25p cent in the Budget.

Earlier the association sent a telegram to Mr Varley, the Secretary of State, warning him that some of the 2,000 members of the organization were proposing to refuse any new deliveries of petrol if their margins were not increased.

Mr Geoffrey Atkinson, secretary of the association, said the plight of the smaller retailers was desperate. Without an increase in margins to deal with the increased costs imposed by the raising of VAT on petrol from 8p cent to 25p cent in the Budget.

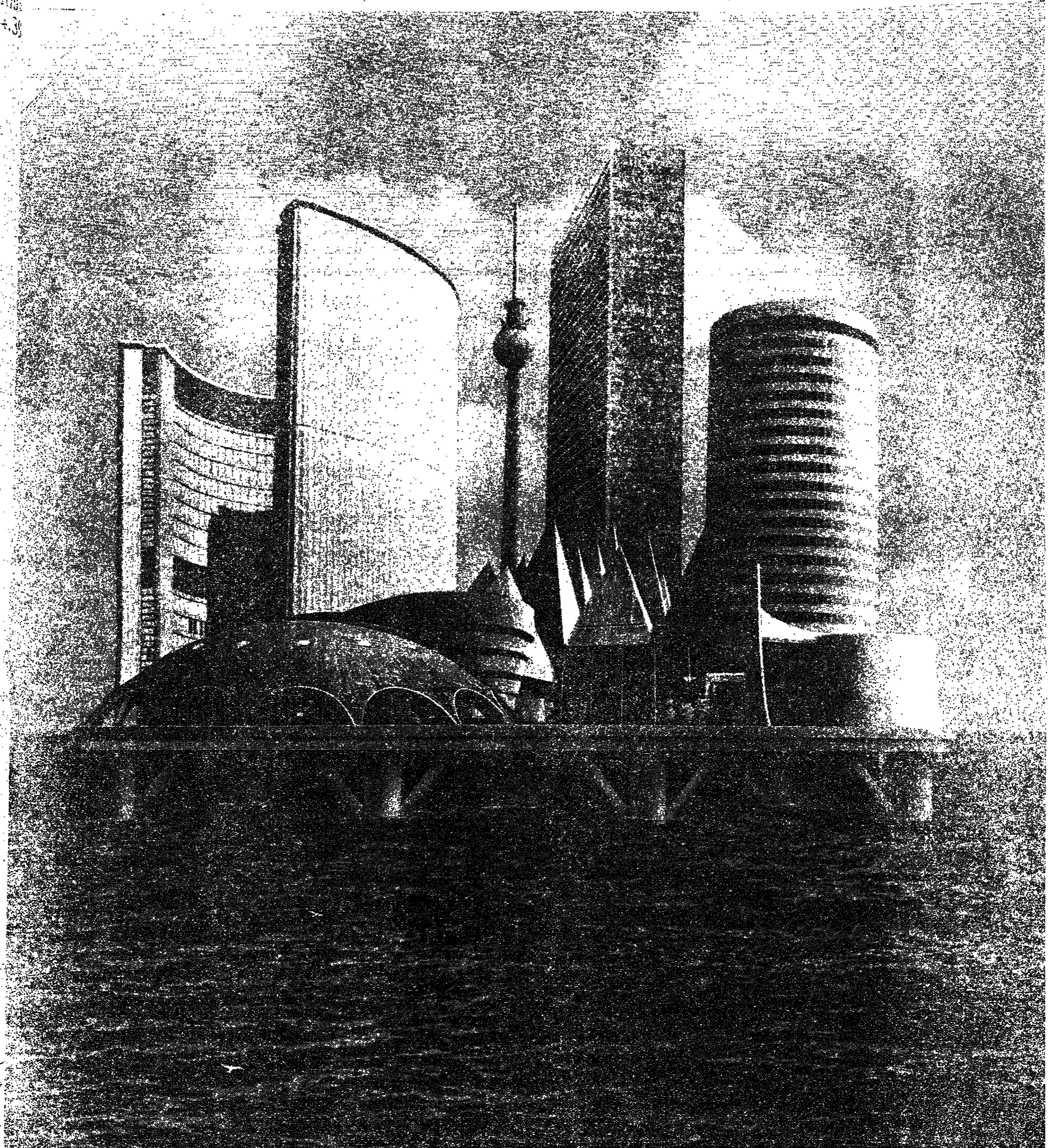
He also said that many retailers would not be able to continue to accept credit cards for petrol when the new VAT rate was introduced. Charges made by the card operators would account for two fifths of the gross profit on a gallon of petrol.

It seems that the announcement

of further petrol price rises, asked for by the oil companies, will not be introduced for several weeks. Most of the oil companies have asked the Price Commission for 3p to 4p increases across the board but it is thought that the Department of Energy will load most of the proposed rise on to petrol, increasing the price by a further seven or eight pence.

"The increase for 15m: The package of social security increases forecast in the Budget will cost £1.25m and the benefits will be shared by a total of 15 million individuals and families, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday (our Social Services Correspondent writes). The package includes two measures to ease supplementary benefit regulations, to allow people to earn more before benefit is cut and to retain their savings.

The court ruled that Whitehead, a car engineer, Rutherford Way, Epsom, Surrey, was not to blame for accident. He has appealed (our Social Services Correspondent writes). The court ruled that Whitehead, a car engineer, Rutherford Way, Epsom, Surrey, was



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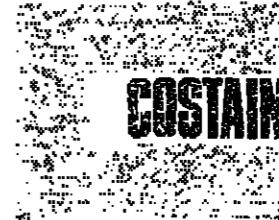
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HOME NEWS.

Navy minister meets dockyard men and promises no closures

From Our Correspondent

Dunfermline, Scotland. None of Britain's four naval dockyards will be closed in the foreseeable future, Mr Judd, Under-Secretary of State for the Navy, said at Rosyth dockyard yesterday.

Reports that the Rosyth and Devonport yards might be closed and reopened as North Sea oil bases were ludicrous, he said.

Whatever the outcome of the Defence Review, to be published shortly, "we are going to require four naval dockyards whose main priority will be to keep our Fleet up to scratch. And the dockyards are, broadly speaking, fully loaded with work."

When spare capacity occurred, "we should have to balance this with the amount of naval defence work that could be brought back from private contractors with the contribution the yards could make to other national economic priorities, such as North Sea oil development."

Mr Judd hinted at an expanding role for the Navy and air rescue services, which might be taken out of Ministry of Defence control.

As a result of the Law of the Sea conference Britain might have extended responsibility, if she had an exclusive 50-mile economic zone.

"As a nation self-sufficient in energy by the 1980s, we should have to take out insurance policies for the protection of resources including fishing and I would certainly see the Navy

making a firm contribution in this direction", Mr Judd said.

There was also the matter of traffic control and policing seas in order to avoid collisions and accidents. An analysis in depth was being prepared.

Mr Derek Stubbs, a leader of the dockyard workers, said Mr Judd had given the assurances they wanted.

Rosyth's programme was extensive and included work on Polaris nuclear submarines, which represented two fifths of work at Rosyth. "However, in slack periods the workers would welcome a spin-off into North Sea oil," Mr Stubbs said.

Significant timing: This is the most categorical assurance yet given on the future of the four naval dockyards (our Defence Correspondent writes). Timing, two or three weeks before the promised parliamentary statement on the Defence Review makes it particularly significant.

Rosyth had not been considered most at risk. That doubtful honour fell to Portsmouth.

Mr Judd's reference to the importance of protecting North Sea oil interests came as no great surprise. The present government has always placed a high priority upon the Royal Navy's duties in home waters and Mr Mason, the Secretary of State for Defence, has commissioned a long-term study.

It all falls into the new pattern of priorities which should emphasize Britain's defences at home, followed by Europe, with East of Suez and even British responsibilities on Nato's flanks coming a very poor third.

Anger over Hereford redevelopment plan

From John Young
Planning Reporter

Hereford

A public inquiry opens next week in an atmosphere loaded with frustration and ill-feeling, into proposals for redeveloping some six acres close to the centre of Hereford.

Pagebar Investments Ltd, of London, last week rejected an appeal by the city council to withdraw its development application. The company says it is determined that the inquiry shall go ahead, although there is little chance of government approval.

The city council is furious with the county authorities for rejecting a scheme for a smaller adjoining site which it had prepared in partnership with Taylor-Woodrow. The new county council embraces Herefordshire and Worcestershire; the former Herefordshire council fought the amalgamation and there is

still strong feeling that councillors in Worcester have no business interfering.

Taylor-Woodrow has reluctantly withdrawn from the joint project, which was for offices, shops, storage and a car park on land acquired by the city.

The plans, had circumstances been different, would probably have been readily approved. But on November 19 last year, less than three weeks after Taylor-Woodrow's application, Pagebar came forward with a much larger scheme. It was opposed by conservationists and councillors.

It would also have involved the loss of the second oldest bowling green in Britain. Pagebar offered to dig up the turf and replant it on the roof of the proposed new car park.

Pagebar said, the scheme "resulted from the findings of an independent inquiry commissioned by the county of

If you employ men and women the Equal Pay Act is your business

The Equal Pay Act has two simple basic aims:

• to ensure equal pay and conditions for men and women employed on the same or broadly similar work, or work that has been given equal value under a job evaluation scheme.

• to remove discrimination from collective agreements, employers' pay structures and wages orders.

But it may not be so simple for you to introduce equal pay; it has to be thought out, costed, planned and negotiated.

The Act took all this into account. Employers were allowed well over five years, from May 1970, when the Act became law, in which to complete their arrangements for introducing equal pay.

This generous transitional period is now drawing to a close.

By 29 December 1975 everyone who employs men and women will have to comply with the Equal Pay Act. And this applies to every firm, no matter how large or small.

Ratepayers' 'rebellion' warning on Clay Cross

From Our Correspondent

Chesterfield

Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, will be warned today that he will face a rate rebellion throughout north-east Derbyshire if ratepayers are forced to bear the financial burden of the Clay Cross affair.

A delegation from North East Derbyshire District Council, which took over Clay Cross in April, will tell Mr Crosland to settle the matter, not expect the council to do so for him.

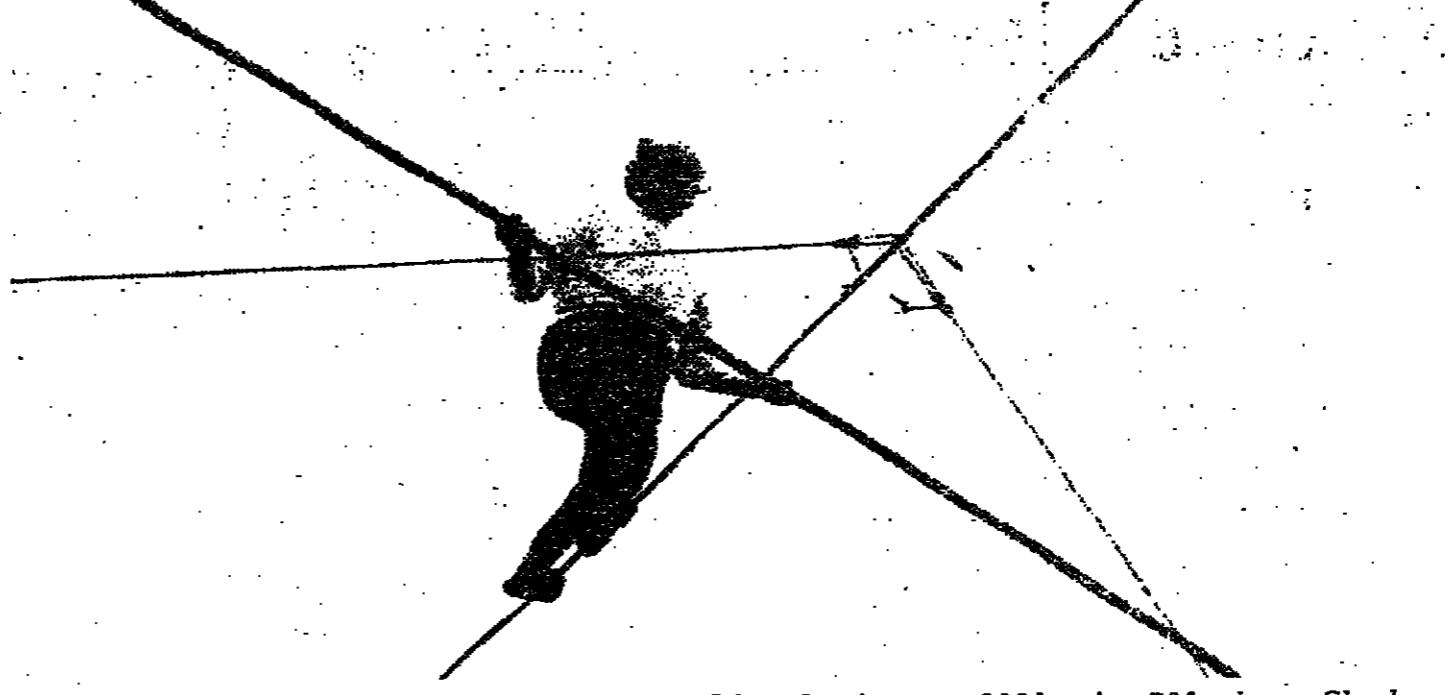
At a meeting yesterday of the district council's policy committee, Mr Robert Cochran, leader of the council, said he would tell the minister that 18 out of the 24 parish councils in the new district had indicated that they had no intention of paying any of the Clay Cross deficit.

The delegation will ask the minister to tell the authority now to recover the deficit. It will be suggested to him that a separate rate should be levied for Clay Cross.

During the debate yesterday

Councillor Roger Foster, leader of the minority Conservative group, said: "The auditors' report on Clay Cross paints a picture of a disgraceful mismanagement over the last two years. Many people in north-east Derbyshire will not be prepared to meet a rate levied to meet these costs."

Councillor John Dunn, secretary of Clay Cross Labour Party, urged the delegation to ask Mr Crosland to lift all penalties and surcharges on the rent "rebels".



Karl Wallenda, aged 69, braving high wind, cold and rain on a 300ft wire 70ft above Clapham Common, London, without a safety net. He was calling attention to world starvation.

Prison population still falling

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A further fall in the prison population was disclosed yesterday in the annual report of the Prison Department. The average last year was 36,774, 1,554 fewer than in 1972. The downward trend began in 1971 after a steady increase over the previous 26 years.

Although there was slightly less recorded crime in 1973, a more important reason for the decline is the fall in custodial sentences for men.

Changes in the rules now mean that all time in custody counts towards sentence and more prisoners are now granted parole. At present about two fifths of all prisoners eligible are successful.

The largest absolute reduction was in the male adult sentenced population, which fell by 1,206 to 22,786. There was a fall of almost 200 in the adult borstal population.

The number of women and girls in custody remained high, with average populations of 7,04 and 323 respectively, the report says. The figures are higher than in 1972, and will continue to make overcrowding inevitable, until the rebuilt Holloway prison is completed.

Generally, the fall in the prison population reduced overcrowding, but it remained high, particularly in local jails.

It is towards reducing that and meeting any further population increase that the building programme has been modified. Report on the work of the Prison Department, 1973 (Stationery Office, £1.10).

thousand inmates. The department obtained clearance for further schemes which, when completed, will provide about 12,000 places. Work began on a new prison at Featherstone in Staffordshire and on extensions to existing prisons, borstals and detention centres.

More than £2m was spent on education for people in custody, with remedial classes first priority. Literacy tests given to 22,249 prisoners, 9,191 borstal trainees and 9,069 detention centre trainees disclosed that about 6 per cent had reading ages below eight years, 8 per cent between eight and 10, and 25 per cent between 10 and 12.

At the other end of the scale, 3,291 people who entered for the GCE examination gained 2,900 passes, a success rate of 70 per cent. Four prisons have facilities for Open University courses. Thirty-eight people sat for end-of-year examinations in 49 subjects. They obtained four distinctions, two merit awards and 42 passes.

Increasing costs and prices and shortages of fuel, materials and components help to turn the principle of "economy" into "growth", he continues.

To maintain security and prevent escapes and disturbances among that hard core, there is increasing pressure to develop further the idea of segregating troublemakers.

Referring to techniques, especially in the United States, of aversion therapy, Professor Cohen says that brain surgery is being advocated to put troublemakers into a state

'Indefinite jail for recalcitrant people'

By a Staff Reporter

Prisons will contain recalcitrant people indefinitely, Professor Stanley Cohen, Professor of Sociology at Essex University, says in the latest issue of New Society.

He foresees the increasing use of what he calls medical technology because scientists and technicians are beginning to show they have the power to be more effective custodians.

Especially in the United States, he says, new technological advances in behavioural control have a science-fiction quality. His predictions are based upon his view of the world trends are developing.

The movement against the use of imprisonment at all for whole categories of offenders means that a hard core of recalcitrants and incorrigibles are being left behind.

The trend in Britain is to send more people to prison for longer.

"I am not suggesting that the idea of the full indefinite minima sentence will catch on in Britain, but modified forms of the principle will continue to grow," he continues.

To maintain security and prevent escapes and disturbances among that hard core, there is increasing pressure to develop further the idea of segregating troublemakers.

The report says the average cost of maintaining an inmate in 1972-73 was about £1,840, compared with £1,620 in the previous financial year. Allowing for inflation, the average fell slightly.

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Report on the work of the Prison Department, 1973 (Stationery Office, £1.10).

referred to by the California Department of Corrections as "temporarily dormant".

He cites an impression of what is being considered on behaviour control: "In the very near future, a computer technology will make possible alternatives to imprisonment. The development of systems for telemetering information from sensors implanted in or on the body will soon make possible the observation and control of human behaviour without actual physical contact.

Especially in the United States, he says, new technological advances in behavioural control have a science-fiction quality. His predictions are based upon his view of the world trends are developing.

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"I am not suggesting that the idea of the full indefinite minima sentence will catch on in Britain, but modified forms of the principle will continue to grow," he continues.

Visitors were showing interest in two Russian caskets, comprising saucers, spoons, forks, dishes, a gift from the Russian Orthodox Church. There is a teaset from Vietnam.

Mr Walker Brindle, Drsey's butler for 13 years, is also retiring. "We leave here the place quite empty. Some furniture belongs to the Church Commissioners and goes with palace, but that is all away."

Mr Robert Webb, the pioneer in charge today, was not unheard of for his desire to dispose of their wares.

"We did one for the deacon about eight years, when he retired", he said. "We expect this sale to make more than £8,000 easily, although the silver is a drachma and some of the armbands and sideboards are valuable. There are no reserves on any of the items."

Population curbs challenged by Warrington

From a Staff Reporter

Warrington New Town Development Corporation has challenged two of the options put forward by Cheshire County Council in its structure plan for the country.

Mr David Binns, the Corporation's general manager, says that the second and third options in Cheshire's scheme would reduce the planned growth of Warrington.

The corporation supports Cheshire's "first option", which accepts a population growth in Warrington of about 44,000, up to 1986 and about 32,000 extra jobs.

Cheshire's second option envisages a population growth of about 37,000. The third option foresees a growth of 25,000 and Mr Binns says that would leave Warrington to go it alone" in competition with other areas.

Photograph, page 19

National Trust acquires two Lakeland farms

From John Charters
Manchester

The National Trust, which is already the biggest private landowner in the Lake District with a freehold of about 80,000 acres, has acquired two more farms and nearly a thousand acres of fell land for permanent preservation.

The farms have been acquired under the will of Commander E. C. Wrey, a lover of the Lake District, by arrangement with the Treasury in lieu of estate duty. They are Underhill Farm at Grasmere and Fieldhead Farm in Eskdale.

Underhill is tucked in beneath the southern slopes of Helm Crag overlooking Grasmere and the 80 acres of land is visible from the A591 road. A flock of 220 sheep graze the common fells around Easedale Tarn. The farm is let to Mr Norman Hind and will be kept in use as a traditional hill farm. A cottage adjoining the farm has already been restored and

modernized by the National Trust and is let to a young farm worker.

Field Head, of 119 acres, lies at the foot of Eskdale under Birker Fell. With it comes a flock of sheep, which grazed on Ulpha Fell, and the tenant, Mr Terence Pitts, will continue to work the farm.

The third and largest acquisition is Casterigg Fell, nearly a thousand acres of land on the east side of Derwentwater extending from the road around the lake up to the skyline. It has been bought by the National Trust out of funds given to it by the public for the preservation of the Lake District and with the help of a £10,000 grant from the Countryside Commission. The land includes Falcon Crag, popular with climbers, and the summit of Bleaberry Fell. The purchase will enable a public footpath to be created linking existing National Trust property at Great Wood and Ashness. A cottage adjoining the farm has already been restored and

Photograph, page 19

Home meters to assess demand for water

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

The Severn-Trent Water Authority is planning to install meters in 600 homes chosen at random at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, in the new year to obtain detailed information on use of water so that it can plan for demand.

The authority's policy and resources committee will be asked to approve the experiment today. Yesterday, an official said: "This is not the thin end of the wedge for general metering of domestic supplies. We shall be choosing homes at random. As we are asking for a lot of information, residents will be perfectly free to refuse to take part."

Householders will be asked to make daily meter readings and keep a diary of water use. They will be paid £10, and will not be charged for any cost exceeding their normal water charge.

Forecasting domestic water use in Britain has been based on extrapolating rates of growth in total water consumption and the growth of population and

demand a head. It is felt that the technique should be supplemented by forecasts based on a more analytical approach.

The authority is seeking to discover how much water is used for flushing lavatories, personal hygiene, cooking and drinking; how much in washing machines and dishwashers, and how much in gardening and car washing.

Details should emerge about waste. The authority aims to discover why, for example, 24 gallons is used a head a day in Birmingham and 26 in Wolverhampton, compared with 43 gallons in Gloucester, Cheltenham, north Staffordshire and Nottingham. Efficiency of the distribution systems accounts partially for the difference.

An employment officer, Mr Brown, had declined several job openings.

'Stolen' Cyprus fruit watch

By a Staff Reporter

Customs and Excise officials were warned yesterday to keep an eye out for Cyprus citrus fruit allegedly stolen from the island by Turkish occupation forces and exported to Britain under false documents.

Mr Michael Eroukritis, the Cyprus Government's commercial counsellor in London, said lemons and grapefruit had been plundered from groves in and around Kyrenia and Morphou.

Child rape alleged

Bernard Farr, aged 40, a lorry driver, of Chestnut Road, Northampton, was remanded in custody until November 20 when he appeared before Northampton magistrates yesterday accused of raping a girl aged six.

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Government accused of criminal neglect over livestock crisis

Staff Reporter

Mining unions in Wales were unable to hold their men in check after next week unless the Government, the "grim reality" in the livestock section of Welsh agriculture, Mr. Emilyson, QC, Liberal MP for Montgomeryshire, said in London yesterday. He accused Government of criminal neglect towards the country's stock producers.

Hooson, the Liberal Party's cultural spokesman, added: "Any legitimate means of parliamentary pressure has been brought to bear on the Government and so far there has been no response. The sands of time are quickly running out and I think it is already too late to save many farmers from ruin." He said he had never known a government to be so insensitive to the plight of a greater number of people as the present government was in the present livestock crisis.

Mr. Hooson was speaking after demonstrations by Welsh miners against the import of beef cattle and on the day of the funeral of Mr. William Jones, aged 57, a Montgomeryshire farmer, who committed suicide.

At the inquest on Mr. Roberts' coroner said: "There is no doubt he was depressed and it is attributable solely to the cultural crisis. The very bleak prospects for the affected him."

The crisis, Mr. Hooson said, having a devastating effect on the Welsh fabric of Welsh culture depends in a virile and prosperous mining living in the rural areas of Wales.

With literally thousands of miners facing ruin, the very fabric of Welsh social and cultural life are threatened with destruction. Our villages, market towns, our schools, our religious establishments are all

threatened by the present crisis. This is why the farmers are so militant, and I think that their militancy will increase.

Mr. Hooson, who was accompanied by representatives of farming organizations, said there was a desperate need for the immediate introduction of a guaranteed price for livestock.

One young farmer, Mr. Tom Jones, who has an upland farm in Montgomeryshire, said: "It is bad for young people to see that democracy does not appear to be working. Because we are in a minority we appear to be swept aside."

"If the situation continues you will have anarchy, and when the agricultural community starts talking in these terms a breakdown in this country will be imminent. With a socialist government in power I cannot understand why they do not realize the pain these people are suffering."

Mr. Hooson, Mr. Jones and union representatives all agreed that the difficulties were caused by low market prices and high feed costs, which meant that farmers were selling at a substantial loss. The irony of the situation was that they had been actively encouraged to change to beef production.

Plea for help now: Welsh Nationalist MP yesterday told Mr. Pearce, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that expected action to introduce an emergency support programme for beef might come too late for Welsh farmers, particularly hill farmers, who had already sold their stock (The Press Association reports).

The three Plaid Cymru members said after their meeting with Mr. Pearce that he appeared to accept that the situation was one of unparalleled crisis and they expected him to give a firm statement on government action immediately after his return from EEC talks in Brussels on Monday.

Shelter wants abolition of most tied housing

David Leigh

The abolition of most tied housing, with council licensing and supervision of any remaining tied houses, is proposed by the Shelter organization in a report published yesterday.

Tied housing, with all its retributions, is a bigger sector than rented furnished accommodation in Britain, the report says. "One man's basic needs has become a bargaining counter and we have reached a situation where many people are seduced into the tied housing trap because of the shortage of cheap housing in cities and in rural areas."

There are more than a million tied dwellings in Britain, where a house goes with the job and finding a job may mean homelessness with little legal protection, shelter says.

Some farmworkers' tied cottages must remain, the report says. Dairy stockmen must be free to their herd. But local councils should license essential tied houses, ensuring that they are in good condition, and guaranteeing a council house when the worker leaves the house.

All other farm cottages should be let under the protection of the Kent Acts, after a transition period. That would exert pressure on rural councils to provide enough suitable alternative housing in their area, with government money if necessary.

The Shelter report, prompted by the number of eviction cases that come before the organization, appears at a time when pressure is growing for reform of agricultural tied housing. In spite of the opposition of the National Farmers' Union, which says it would be difficult to run farms without the tied houses, the Government has promised one legislation.

The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers has been hampered in its long campaign by lack of industrial power and an inability to have electoral influence on the Labour Party because rural

seats usually return Conservatives. But it is in a stronger position now than for some time.

The abolition of tied cottages was included in Labour's manifesto, and Mr. Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, has promised interim legislation to make it easier for evicted workers to obtain a six-month "breathing-space" from the courts.

The Government has promised eventually to abolish tied cottages and bring them under the protection of the Rent Acts. That will also involve persuading rural councils to acquire more housing.

The farmworkers' union, which sees the abolition of tied houses acting to push up farm wages and improve conditions, says there are many empty cottages on farms.

The farmers' union said the Shelter proposals would be divisive, if stockmen had only tied cottages. "Obviously there will be a need for amendments to the system as time goes by, but our argument is that there is a need to continue the system. There is majority support for its retention."

A study of the tied cottages system is being undertaken by the Tavistock Institute for Human Relations, with part finance from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. That may provide a basis for legislation.

The Shelter report says miners also have many tied houses. Up to half of the coal board's pit cottages are occupied by retired or former miners, and there is pressure in some areas from miners themselves, or from the board, to put working miners back into them.

Shelter's report says that discharged servicemen suffer from having lived in tied houses. Almost all London boroughs will not take Service men's applications on need alone, but need residence qualifications.

Tied Accommodation. Shelter, 76 Strand, London, WC2. Sop. Leading article, page 17

Science report

Astronomy: Missing mass of galaxies

The "missing mass" of galaxies has long been a puzzle to astronomers. It is fairly well known how the brightness of a star is related to its mass (the amount of matter it contains) and by extending that knowledge to galaxies it is possible to estimate how much mass they contain. Using a completely different approach, astronomers can also estimate the total mass of all the galaxies in a cluster, by calculating how much matter is needed for gravity to stop the cluster from flying apart.

But the two techniques often give widely different answers. The mass of the visible stars in galaxies often is nowhere near enough to explain how they can exist in stable, gravitationally bound clusters.

It seems that the only explanation is to postulate that there is "extra" dark matter contained somewhere within the clusters of galaxies. It might be in the form of black holes, to take a fashionable possibility. It might exist as dust and gas in the spaces between galaxies, although that seems unlikely, according to the latest X-ray observations. Or it might exist as cold gas and dust directly associated with individual galaxies, a possibility investigated in detail by Dr. James E. Gunn and colleagues at the W. Struve Astrophysical Observatory in Estonia.

In one study, the Estonian team have estimated the masses of galaxies that occur in pairs, using the dynamic evidence of their motions relative to one another. Spectroscopic measurement of the Doppler shift of the light from those galaxies enables the astrono-

In brief

Mason loses libel action

Mr. Cyril Davis, aged 65, a builder and Freemason, of Broadlands Avenue, Shepperton, Surrey, yesterday lost his High Court libel action against the widow of a fellow Mason who accused him of disgraceful behaviour.

The jury gave a verdict in favour of Mrs. Vivienne Denham, aged 49, a shorthand typist, of Burpham, Guildford, Surrey, after Mr. Justice Eustace had held her accusation, in a letter to the Grand Secretary of the United Lodge of England, to be an occasion of qualified privilege. She was awarded her costs.

One young farmer, Mr. Tom Jones, who has an upland farm in Montgomeryshire, said: "It is bad for young people to see that democracy does not appear to be working. Because we are

in a minority we appear to be swept aside."

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مكذا من الأصل

How much sugar do we need?

Mr. Peart is going to Luxembourg on Monday to argue the case for the British housewife with the Common Market.

She needs sugar, and she needs it urgently.

Sugar comes from two sources-beet, grown in Europe, and cane, grown in the Commonwealth.

Each year we eat 2,650,000 tons of sugar. And because of the beet crop failure we are only growing 650,000 tons ourselves.

Which means we have to import **two million tons**.

We used to get it from the Commonwealth but our last supplies run out in February.

And Europe, too, has a sugar shortage.

Unless the U.K. has long term assurances of receiving the 1.4 million tons of Commonwealth sugar and can purchase the balance on the world market, we'll be **two million tons short**.

We must have that agreement **now**. It takes two months to import sugar. It takes years to grow it.

When the Common Market ask the question, how much do you need? Mr. Peart will give them the answer. Straight.

Two million tons. Now.

**SAVE
OUR
SUGAR!**



'I can't face my future'

'I'm hungry, I live in a slum, have no hope of being properly educated and little chance of growing up to enjoy a decent life. Please help me!'

The world's population is growing faster than our ability to provide our teeming millions with food, housing, education, jobs and medical care.

At Population CountDown we're trying to help in a unique and lasting way.

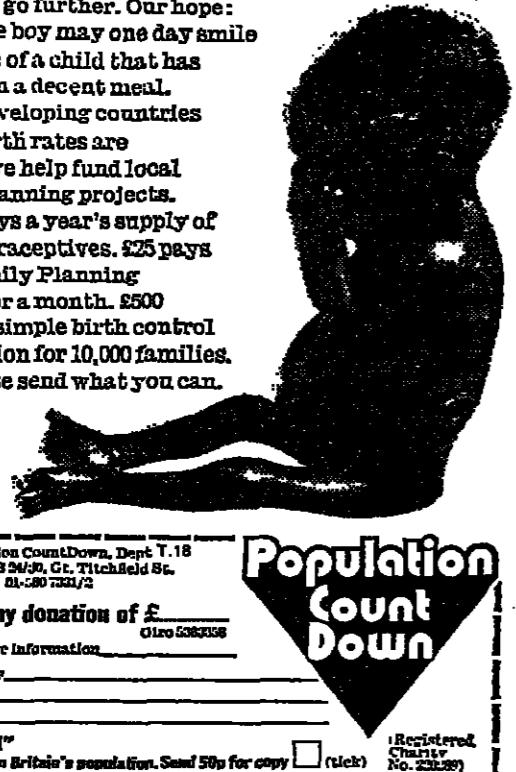
We're sponsored by the Family Planning Association and we're raising funds to help people understand the need to limit the size of their families.

The result: the food and natural resources we have will go further. Our hope: this little boy may one day smile the smile of a child that has just eaten a decent meal.

In developing countries where birth rates are highest we help fund local family planning projects.

£5 buys a year's supply of oral contraceptives, £25 pays for a Family Planning worker for a month. £500 provides simple birth control information for 10,000 families.

Please send what you can.



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This week in The Listener

The 1974 Reith Lectures

Starting this week, The Listener is printing the six 1974 BBC Reith Lectures. Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics, considers whether our civilisation can survive the pressures of pollution, overpopulation and the economic crisis, and achieve a new liberty for the individual in an equal and just society.

The Other Way

Dr. E. F. Schumacher, who accurately predicted the current energy crisis sixteen years ago, is guardedly optimistic about the current food and fuel shortages and the future. He writes about a more appropriate use of modern technology which could make us more self-sufficient and which might even make the working week an enjoyable experience.

A Decision-Maker

Christopher Chataway, a former Minister for Industrial Development, interviews Sir Arnold Hall, Chairman and Managing Director of the Hawker Siddeley Group, whose 1973 sales of over £500 million ranged from Trident airliners to garden furniture.

The Unsettled Peace

John Tusa is currently writing in The Listener, describing the course of the Cold War in Europe from the end of World War Two, through crises and confrontations, up to the recent moves towards detente.

The Listener

At your Newsagent now: 12p.

This week in
The Times Higher Education Supplement

SIR KEITH JOSEPH ON UNIVERSITIES

...separate the vocational aspects of higher education from the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.'

'...the polytechnics must be reinforced in their proper function as institutions of advanced vocational training and a number of existing universities might usefully be converted to the same purpose.'

Also:

Edward Shils on where universities went wrong in their relationship with governments.

THE TIMES Higher Education SUPPLEMENT

Every Friday, price 10p.

OVERSEAS

Food talks disclose reluctance of rich states to help needy

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Nov 13

The world food conference was tonight approaching its final three days with what one informed official participant described as "just some slight hope" of ending with a degree of achievement.

Pessimism arose after accounts of an unsatisfactory luncheon meeting at which some sort of commitment had been hoped for from the principal grain-producing countries to keep available sufficient supplies of cereals to provision the poorest nations until the next harvest.

At the same time, a resolution put forward originally by a group of developing countries, among them oil-producing states calling for the establishment of an international fund for investing in agriculture in developing countries was running into serious criticism from some of the developed countries. So much so, that doubts were expressed as to whether it would provide any effective basis for approaching the main issue of increasing agricultural production.

The unfortunate United States delegation remained at the centre of criticism, while Americans attending in an unofficial capacity continued to embarrass them still further. Senator George McGovern, one of the Democratic Party's Congressional advisory committee, described the situation at a press conference that morning as comparable with the Munich crisis in 1939.

He said: "We are all in the same boat and that boat is sinking." He then proposed that the nations of the world should all reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent, which would produce a worldwide set-aside of \$20 billion (about £8,700m) a year. Simultaneously, the oil-exporting nations should earmark 10 per cent of their new oil income, amounting to \$7 billion.

"I then propose that these military and oil profit set-asides totalling \$27 billion be turned over annually to an international food authority to give us the means for ending hunger on this planet."

He knew that among other

difficulties the American delegation had been persuaded last week into sending a cable to Washington asking for authorisation to announce here that one million tons of grain would be made available, and had then been left without an answer. They were still awaiting an answer from Washington tonight.

The luncheon meeting was one of a series of contacts organized by Dr Adelko Boerma, the director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), to establish the real needs of the hungry countries and the readiness of the great cereal producers to make supplies available. There already had been agreement that this group of exporters and representatives of nations in difficulties should meet on November 29 and it had been hoped by the FAO that some sort of commitment could be announced.

Instead, the American representatives decided that estimates of needs were still too varied to justify a meeting at policy level and the Soviet Union failed to appear.

A high conference official commented after the luncheon that countries were still not ready to sacrifice immediate national interests in favour of international interests. His comment could be regarded as a reflection on the conference. He added that the difference between American estimates of requirements and those prepared by the FAO was in the region of 3,500,000 tons of cereals.

American officials were extremely reluctant to discuss the luncheon—at which it is fair to say that the prospect of really substantial and prompt aid for the English famine victims and India's under-nourished citizens sharply diminished citizens referred inquiries to Dr Boerma himself. When asked if he would comment, Dr Boerma said "No" and disappeared. So did Mr Dick Gregory, the American comedian, who was supposed to have begun a 24-hour fast last night to protest against the failure of President Ford to authorize the American delegation to make available immediately one million tons of grain for famine areas.

He gave a warning about a fifth war in the Middle East, which he accused Israel of preparing for. Such a war, he said, could mean nuclear destruction or "cataclysmic annihilation."

Eric Marsden writes from Jerusalem: Nablus, the chief town of the northern part of the West Bank, was the focus of demon-



Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, acknowledges the applause of his supporters before addressing the United Nations General Assembly.

Arafat warning of a new war

continued from page 1

strations in support of the PLO today, to mark Mr Arafat's appearance at the United Nations. Elsewhere, including East Jerusalem, guerrilla plans for a total commercial boycott were characterized by strong security measures.

shops remained closed throughout the morning in Nablus and children boycotted school and held demonstrations in favour of the PLO. There were scuffles at one secondary school as police moved in to break up the demonstration. Shopkeepers reopened their premises in the afternoon after Military Government officials had warned a delegation of merchants of severe consequences if the strike were not called off.

There were incidents on a smaller scale between Arab demonstrators and police at

Jerusalem near Nablus, but an attempt to secure a boycott failed. Shops in Ramallah opened later after a tour by security patrols and a brief demonstration at a school was broken up.

Beirut, Nov 13.—Several thousand people, including lightly armed Palestinian commandos in battle gear, marched through Beirut today.

All organizations affiliated to the PLO observed a holiday. Palestinian refugees, students and schoolchildren flocked to join the marches as they headed towards the PLO offices.

The mass-circulation Lebanese newspaper *Ar-Nahar* said Mr Arafat spoke to the United Nations about a state "which he has not yet built, has not entered over and has not yet entered".

There was, Mr Rockefeller now admitted, if we had been brought into the financing of their book.

It had all been a matter of only 15 minutes in the midst of a busy campaign in 1970. Mr Rockefeller pleaded: "He now agreed it was a hasty, ill-considered decision." He apologized to his brother for having got him involved in an undertaking which, he claimed, "is out of character for the family."

Mr Rockefeller, now admitted, was approached, in mid-campaign, by Mr Jack Wells, whom he knew well, who was looking for financial backers for the proposed book. Mr Rockefeller referred this petitioner to his lawyer. He also sent a message to his brother asking for help in finding "investors."

His brother did not have time to find others. He simply authorized his own staff to underwrite \$60,000 while others were sought. None were forthcoming, so Mr Laurence Rockefeller was sole "underwriter."

Mr Rockefeller lamented: "My mistake was that I should have killed this project in the beginning when Jack Wells originally brought it to me."

Former Ethiopian premier faces trial over famine

Addis, Ababa, Nov 13.—Mr Akilu Habte-Wolde, the former Ethiopian Prime Minister, and 34 people who served under him are to stand trial for negligence over the famine in Wollo province.

A report of a two-month investigation by a 15-member commission of inquiry into the mass deaths in Wollo said that he and 26 people who served as ministers should be tried for official neglect of duty by Ethiopia's supreme military tribunal. Another eight people who held non-ministerial posts will also face the same charges. They include two ministers in the present Government.

The general manager of the Ethiopian news agency, Mr Ato Abbe Andalem, was one of four Ministry of Information officials accused of failing to expedite news about the plight of the people of Wollo, so that aid could come to them—Agence France Presse.

New arms supplies give Kurds hope of stopping advance by Iraq forces

From Edward Mortimer
Derdend, Northern Iraq, Nov 13
New deliveries of ammunition in the last few weeks have greatly increased the confidence of the Kurdish autonomist leaders, who are holding out in this region against overwhelmingly superior Iraq Government forces. They now seem almost certain to prevent any further significant Government advance before the snow comes and are hopeful that the Government forces may even be obliged to retreat with heavy losses.

The Kurds are unwilling to identify the source of their new supplies, but they appear to be confident of supplies of artillery and ammunition. There is no sign of armoured vehicles being deployed on the Kurdish side and still less of aircraft.

The main objective of the Iraq assault, which has been in progress since early August, is to break through into this valley on the Iran frontier to the basin of Rawanduz which is about 45 miles west of the frontier. Splintered up and down the valley around a small town of Comayn are the main administrative and military centres of the Kurdish revolution, led by the secessionist General Mustafa Barzani.

The assault is now concentrated on two main fronts, one at Rawanduz at the western end of the valley and the other at Ranya, over the mountains to the south. According to Mr Idris Barzani, General Barzani's son and to all intents and purposes his Defence Minister, the Government has deployed there and a half, four infantry divisions and 12 artillery and mortar battalions on the Rawanduz front and three to three and a half divisions with eight artillery battalions on the Ranya front, plus a total of 550 tanks and the Air Force equipped with the latest and most modern Soviet aircraft.

On the same two fronts, according to Mr Idris Barzani, the Kurds have about 12,000 men armed with largely obsolete weapons but who have a remarkable determination and sincere belief in their cause.

Also:

Edward Shils on where universities went wrong in their relationship with governments.

Young Armenian separatists jailed in Soviet Union

Moscow, Nov 13.—Eleven

young Soviet Armenians have been jailed for terms ranging from two to seven years for organizing a non-communist "National United Party of Armenia", Andrei Salcharov, the spokesman of the Armenian opposition, said yesterday.

Mr Salcharov referred to the

decision by the General Assembly yesterday, by which South Africa was excluded from this autumn's sessions. The same

thing, he suggested, could happen to Israel.

He also gave a warning about a fifth war in the Middle East, which he accused Israel of preparing for. Such a war, he said, could mean nuclear destruction or "cataclysmic annihilation."

Eric Marsden writes from Jerusalem: Nablus, the chief town of the northern part of the West Bank, was the focus of demon-

US general on defensive over remarks on Jews

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Nov 13

Air Force General George Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff here, is in deep trouble today for remarks he made which might be considered anti-semitic. He told a student audience last October 10 that Jewish influence in America is so strong you wouldn't believe it.

In remarks first published in the *Washington Post* today, he said: "We have the Israelis coming to us for equipment. We say we can't possibly get the Congress to support a programme like that. They say, 'Don't worry about Congress, we'll take care of the Congress.'

In remarks first published in the *Washington Post* today, he said: "We have the Israelis coming to us for equipment. We say we can't possibly get the Congress to support a programme like that. They say, 'Don't worry about Congress, we'll take care of the Congress.'

Now this is somebody from another country, but they can do it. They own, you know, the banks in this country, the newspapers, you just look at where this Jewish money is in this country."

The general was giving a lecture at Duke Law School.

Breakout fails

Bangkok, Nov 13.—Prisoners in death cells made an abortive attempt to break out of a Bangkok prison last night. Border patrol police moved in to maintain order, the prison authorities said today.

Jordan amnesty for crimes against security

Amman, Nov 13.—King Hussein of Jordan today proclaimed a general amnesty for people convicted of crimes relating to the security of the state. The prisoners will be released tomorrow.

A government announcement did not specify those benefiting from the amnesty, but political sources said that it affected mainly Palestinian guerrillas.

In an interview published in a Beirut magazine today, King Hussein said that there were about 100 Palestinians now in Jordanian jails. In Beirut, Palestinian sources put the number at about 1,000. Reuter.

The Prime Minister's party is criticized for refusing to state its position on the monarchy. All other big parties have opted in favour of a republic.

Mr Karamanlis' opponents assert that any commitment before the elections would split his party and undermine the present constitutional arrangements. A referendum is to be held within 45 days from next Sunday's election to enable the Greeks to determine whether their country shall be a monarchy or a republic.

Mr Karamanlis rejected as unfounded claims that his Government had not only purged over 100,000 junta appointees from the administration, it had decreed laws that paved the way for the present prosecution of the junta leaders for all their misdeeds.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Communist coalition United Democratic Left (EDA) who addressed a vast rally in Athens tonight, voiced their fear that "it would be unrealistic to rule out the possibility of another coup."

Mr Elias Elian, the veteran EDA leader whose umbrella served to bring together the two leading factions of the Greek Communist Party, told the meeting that "the military and the administrative machinery set up by the junta survived largely intact" and he demanded a purge.

Police remove students from science faculty

Madrid, Nov 13.—The police today removed students from the science faculty of the Madrid Autonomous University to prevent an illegal meeting called to discuss proposals for a new examination system, student sources said.

Chinese Communist Party warns Army

Peking, Nov 13.—The People's Daily today, in a warning of unprecedented severity, called on the Chinese Army to submit unconditionally to the authority of the Communist Party.

In what appeared to be a rest of strength, it said: "We absolutely must not permit the Army to become an instrument in the hands of careerists."

This warning, which has been increasing in the last three months in the Chinese press, follows rumours that the campaign to criticize Lin Piao, the former successor designate of Chairman Mao, has brought negative reactions from certain sectors of the High Command.

One rumour was that at the

end of September the majority

of regional military commanders refused to go to a meeting of the top political leadership.

The People's Daily specifically linked its warning to the "Lin Piao" influence left by Lin Piao, who died in 1971 allegedly after an attempted coup. Agence France Presse.

Richard Harris writes: "The sentence is, of course, 'we absolutely must not permit the Army to become an instrument in the hands of careerists'. This is the warning, which has been at least since 1955 when the Cultural Revolution started, all careerists, that Chairman Mao was slogan, up to now, and now, it is the Chinese Communist Party which has offered the best screen, with its wealth

Rock
admin
ERSEAS

American oil tests off coast of South Vietnam may induce North to launch full-scale offensive

Bruce Palling

Nov. 13
hand-written notice on board stuck on the oil door in both Vietnamese and English is simple and "Pecten is not issuing spring job applications". Executive of the American company explained: "We do it to stop the stream of people asking us for work in a couple of weeks."

On a subsidiary of the San Shell Oil Company, it was last month that its test well off South Vietnam had produced oil at a rate of 1,514 barrels

fact, combined with an South Vietnamese saying that the prospecting more than \$1,000,000 (£435m) in two years was certain, has createdism in Government. But it is difficult to get me measure of confidence oil officials and Westernists, who emphasize that be between six months year before it can be sure here are commercial yields area, let alone enough to badly needed foreign exchange for the South Vietnamese Government.

an if the tracts are found in commercial yields of gas, American officials would be three years at very least before oil pro-

duction could begin. Other Western officials speak of more than five years.

There has been much interest in South Vietnam's oil concessions, which stretch around the southern coast of the country for about 150 miles. Pecten has started a third test from its offshore rig on one of three tracts which it was given last year.

The two lease sales held so far by the South Vietnamese Petroleum and Minerals Agency have gained nearly \$50m (£22m) and more can be expected from a third lease sale proposed for early next year.

In the same period, American Aid staff estimate the wages of soldiers and civil servants have decreased by 40 per cent in real terms, so that the country as a whole is decidedly less wealthy than before the January, 1973, ceasefire. There is practically no private foreign investment in South Vietnam except for the oil exploration; and while plans have been announced for a Hyatt hotel, and a Hilton, observers doubt whether they will get under way in the present circumstances.

The newly emerging Roman Catholic-organized People's Anti-Corruption Movement has made a rice distribution in central south Vietnam a major issue, accusing President Thieu's relatives of profiting from a rice shortage by charging high transport costs for rice supplied by America.



leven MPs were among protesters outside the American Embassy yesterday urging adherence by Saigon to the Vietnam peace treaty

Australians cautious over loan to boost economy

Our Correspondent
bourne, Nov. 13
he general reaction in business and industrial circles to Australian Government's proposals to stimulate the economy submitted by Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, to the House of Representatives in Canberra last night, has been of cautious welcome. The trade union movement, with enthusiasm the cut personal income tax and the use of substantial funds for using, but many business leaders thought the cuts in company tax should have been greater. They all, however, warmly welcomed Mr Whitlam's announcement that he was

pressing the Prices Tribunal to give particular attention to the problem of sustaining and stimulating an adequate level of private investment and of maintaining rates of return on capital which would induce new investment. A general improvement in stocks and share prices on the stock exchanges today reflected the feelings of investors towards the trend of the latest proposals. Pakistan claims compensation for having to use a longer route between Karachi and Dacca as a result of the Indian air space ban during the 1971 crisis which led to the emergence of Bangladesh. A spokesman said compensation

for Mr Whitlam's

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The flights run every Sunday up to 13th April (excluding December 22 and 29).

Pakistan claims £10m over India's ban on flights

Pakistan claims of £25m (£10m) compensation for an Indian ban on overflights by Pakistani airliners during 1971 will be on the agenda when the two governments resume talks on air links on November 18.

Besides the claim for compensation the two sides will try to reach agreement on resuming flights over each other's territory and establishing links between some cities.

Pakistan claims compensation

for having to use a longer route between Karachi and Dacca as a result of the Indian air space ban during the 1971 crisis which led to the emergence of Bangladesh. A spokesman said compensation

Indians honour prosperity with fireworks

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi, Nov. 13

Forgetting famine and high prices, Indians today celebrated Diwali, the festival of lights, with the customary crackle of fireworks, lighting of lamps and candles, an exchange of gifts.

Although shops reported that the Indian aircraft was hijacked by an Indian border security man and taken to Pakistan at the instance of Indian intelligence. The hijacker was sentenced to seven years' jail by a Pakistani judge and he may be sent to India under an agreement to repatriate nationals of both countries.

Diwali, which is the most important holiday in India, is held on the day of the new moon of Kartik (October-November) one of the lunar months of the Hindu calendar.

The holiday is observed in honour of Lakshmi, the Goddess of Prosperity.

According to legend, on this day, Vishnu, the husband of Lakshmi and one of the three main manifestations of the Hindu trinity, killed a giant and that afterwards women went to meet him with lighted lamps.

In memory of this, small earthenware lamps and candles are displayed by householders throughout India, turning towns and villages into fairy realms of flickering light.

World chess postponed because Karpov is ill

Moscow, Nov. 13.—Today's twenty-second game in the chess match between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Lortschot to decide a challenger to Bobby Fischer for the world championship has been postponed because Karpov is unwell. With three more games to play, Karpov's lead has been reduced to 3-2.—Reuter.

25,000-man guard for Mr Ford in Tokyo

From Peter Hazellhurst:
Tokyo, Nov. 13

In what is described as the most elaborate security arrangement ever conceived in the country, the Japanese police are planning to mobilize 25,000 men to protect President Ford from potential attacks by radical Red Army students or left-wing demonstrators when the American head of state arrives in Tokyo on Monday to begin a four-day visit.

Newspapers said today that the police will mobilize a total of 100,000 men but police refused to confirm or deny this estimate. Foreign Office sources suggested that 25,000 men would be on duty every 24 hours wherever the American President moved.

Powerful trade unions and left-wing opposition parties have already threatened to mount a series of massive demonstrations next week against the transportation of American nuclear weapons into Japanese ports.

The series of mysterious bomb explosions in Tokyo has brought fear that the Red Army movement might attack the President's party. As a result the police are taking no chances when President Ford arrives at Haneda airport on Monday afternoon to become the first serving American head of state to visit Japan since the two countries' relations were formulated 100 years ago.

It is understood that a planned motorcade may be scrapped and Mr Ford will be taken by helicopter between the airport and the state guest house in Akasaka in the city centre.

It is also understood that the United States Embassy has reserved all rooms in a 17-storey hotel which overlooks the entrance of the state guest house. The hotel is about 500 yards from the entrance and security agents believe it could prove an ideal spot for a sniper.

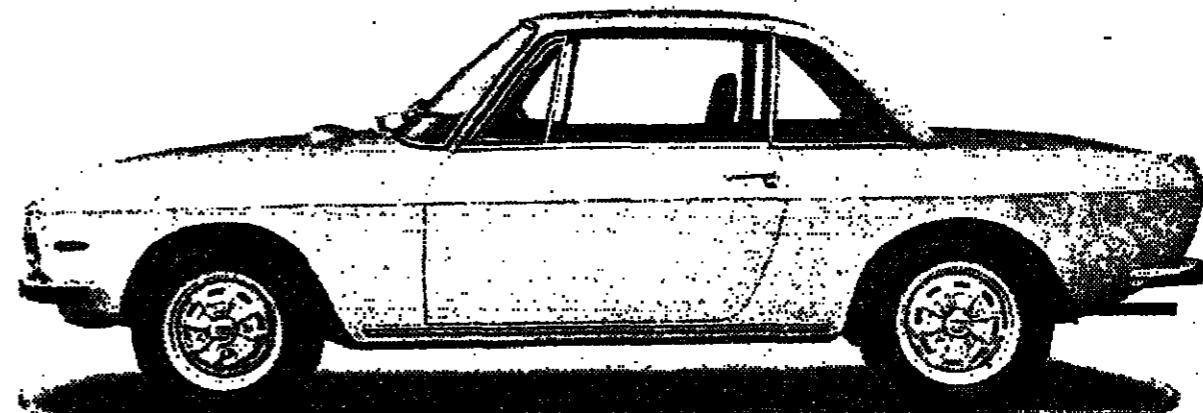
The Government is contemplating plans which will permit only five Japanese and five American journalists to witness many events. In the name of security, journalists from third countries are to be excluded.

On Tuesday Mr Ford is expected to meet Emperor Hirohito and will be introduced to Japanese dignitaries at the Imperial Palace.

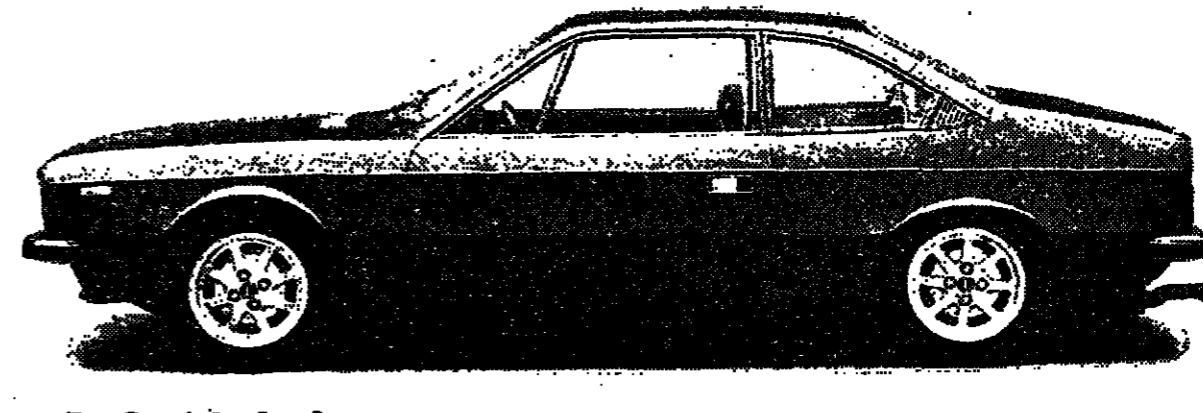
On Wednesday he will meet Mr Tanaka, the Prime Minister, for formal talks on bilateral relations and the economic crisis before he flies to the former capital of Kyoto.



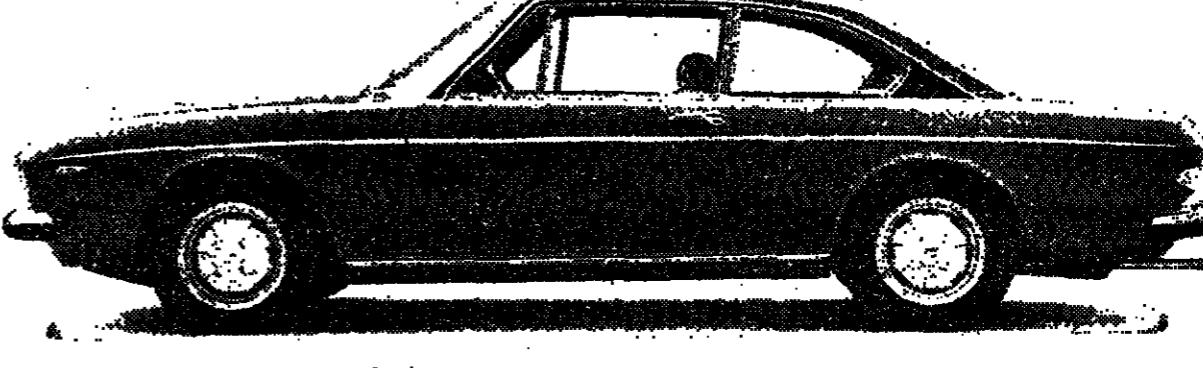
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Rugby Union

Squandered kicks ruin the efforts of a gallant Irish pack

From an Irish Rugby Correspondent

Dublin, Nov 13

Leinster 3 New Zealanders 8

New Zealand won the third match of their tour yesterday, scoring a try to Leinster's dropped goal at Lansdowne Road, but as against Munster last Saturday they benefited immeasurably from poor marksmanship by the opposition.

Ireland's No 1 full back Ensor, had an opportunity to give his team the tonic of the lead almost straight from the kick-off, but, from 35 yards well in from the touchline, he was unable to get the ball past the posts. Shattock is not one of those players who appears not to react favourably to the problems of captaincy. He played some considerable way below his high reputation.

The story was not at all as happy behind the scenes. Captain Moloney recently recovered from injury indicated that he is ready to resume at scrum half for his country on Saturday week but Quinn suffered considerably from the effects of a bad cold, being unable to make a capped display five yards out and almost in front of the posts. The gambit, predictably, failed so three more points were cast away prodigiously at a stage when the All Blacks were looking to make.

But this it can be realised that apart from preserving there record of never having lost in Ireland in 69 years the All Blacks could not have gleaned much satisfaction from this affair. They defended well, were at the attack and, although there forwards did bring off a few menacing short passing movements spear-headed generally by Kirkpatrick, they had to settle for equality of possession from the set scrum. The could Whiting secure the lineout advantage anticipated against Doug Steiner.

The fact that Williams scored a brilliant try from the only orthodox passing movement from scrum half to wing did not cause the All Blacks to alter their now well worn tactics, playing the ball to the wing for the lineout.

Robertson continually cut back towards his pack rather than seek to open spaces and both Morgan and Hurst preferred to try anything rather than serve their wings. As a result Williams received just the one pass on which he capitalized and Betty got none at all.

The honours of the occasion went to a gallant Leinster pack who outwrecked their heavier opponents with digerish determination in the closing stages. The

merit of this performance was enhanced by the loss of Mays with a cut head 12 minutes after the start. His replacement, Ingalls, normally a No 8, is fully 2 st lighter yet only when the first half ended did the spectators of Ireland see there was any indication that the difference in poundage was a cause for worry.

Ingalls, indeed, was one of the best forwards on view. Duggan, the No 8, Hines, on the blind-side flank, and the tight head prop, outshone any of their opponents while the young hooker, Canfield conceded nothing to so formidable a man as Norton.

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A ruck starts to form at Beckenham yesterday where the Middlesex forwards (striped jerseys) were often in control.

Middlesex carried away on the wind

By Gordon Allan

Kent 9

Middlesex 22 Kent and Middlesex are nobodys favourites for the South-east divisional title in the county rugby championship. But they put on a lively match in wretched weather at Beckenham yesterday, when Middlesex won by two goals, nearly goals and a try, to one goal and a penalty goal. Middlesex's next match is against Sussex at Richmond on November 25.

A strong wind blew straight down the pitch, carrying rain with it, and this had a pronounced bearing on the course of events. Kent played with the wind and ran behind them in the first half and needed a dozen penalties to have any chance in the second against their more celebrated opponents. But all they could manage was a penalty, and since Middlesex kicked a penalty too, making the score 3-3 at half time, Kent were as good as finished.

Kent did not make the best use of the wind. The up-and-under kick was obvious, but Kent, like Middlesex, they hardly tried it and rarely looked like getting over the Middlesex line. Roper did once, but the referee said no. So in spite of a reasonable supply of the ball and the hard work of all concerned, Kent turned with nothing more than a single penalty, kicked by Bushell, to encourage him.

NEW ZEALANDERS: K. Going, B. Williams, J. Hurst, J. Morgan, D. Morgan, D. Robertson, K. Lambeth, H. MacBride, R. Norton, J. C. Williams, G. Leslie (captain), K. Ekelahi. **Referee:** P. Beatty (Cromer).

LEINSTER: A. Ensor (Wanderers); T. Grace (St. Mary's); J. C. Cruse (Wanderers); D. Morgan (St. Mary's); D. Robertson (Lansdowne); M. Quinn (Lansdowne); J. Moloney (St. Mary's); J. C. Cudd (St. Mary's); S. Lynch (St. Mary's); P. D. O'Brien (St. Mary's); J. Kirkpatrick (Wanderers); D. Kirk (St. Mary's); D. Morgan (Blackrock); F. Blaister (Blackrock).

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Injured scrum half hopes to train again today

Sydney Going, the All Blacks top scrum half, is hopeful of doing light training today. The 31-year-old Auckland farmer sprained knee ligaments against Munster last Saturday and missed yesterday's match against Leinster.

The All Blacks will be travelling by coach to Belfast today and training en route, before arriving in the evening at their headquarters outside the city.

Smart takes 48 hours over his international future

Colin Smart, the 24-year-old forward, whose abnominable performance, while still at school, had cost him the honour of representing the Welsh selectors, has been invited to prepare for the match against New Zealand on November 27, is taking 48 hours to make up his mind whether to accept the invitation.

The English-born Smart, who plays for Newport said yesterday: "I am delighted with the honour conferred on me by the Welsh selectors, but I want time to think about it and talk it over with a couple of friends."

Smart is a teacher of remedial children at Hartridge High School, Newport and is now in his sixth season of Welsh football. He joined Newport at the beginning of last season after playing for Cardiff College of Education where he did his teacher training. Born in Kent, he has played for them in the county championship this season.

A spokesman for the Welsh Rugby Union said: "The selectors have seen Smart in action and are very impressed. There is no time factor stipulated for dual international qualifications."

Mr N. Carter, secretary of the

Newport club said: "This is a reward. Colin thoroughly deserves. He could have played regularly for Kent last season but refused to be part of the team that lost the title."

Harrogate have to reshuffle their back division for the visit of Huddersfield on Saturday following an injury to Swales, who may not play again until after Christmas. Helme moves to stand-off and Lawton to full back. Keith Jones comes in at left wing, three-quarter for his first game for the senior team and David Hill and Peary return to place David Smith and Lunn in the pack.

Headingly made two changes for their visit to Halifax when they seek to maintain a good sequence which has brought seven wins in the last nine games, with only four tries being conceded in 10

matches. Spanish returns after injury at centre for Attard and Stewart, who has been unavailable, comes into the pack for Harrogate.

Middlebrough's return match with Hartlepools Rovers at Acklam Park on Saturday, has been brought forward to 11.30 am

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Ulcare one of five newcomers for next year's Walker Cup team

By Peter Ryde
Correspondent
Ulcare, the only Irishman or next year's Walker Cup against the United States on May 28 and 29, is the nearest to an unselected when the team is named on London yesterday.

Ulcare will have got most right, although a few we thought Charles Green a rest by now, but Mulrane became controversial moment he failed to place in last year's Irish European team championship.

Although omission from the team has affected him for a time, he is in for a good fixture for Ireland reached a low failing to qualify for the Ulster.

He has won the East of Ulster strokeplay championship at the age of 30, and is much admired two for him a good fixture for Ireland reached a low failing to qualify for the Ulster.

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Ulcare is one of five new caps

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Ulcare is one of five new caps

Boxing

Victory sweet for one but sour for other

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

An ironic postscript for Britain's two leading boxers at Wembley on Tuesday: Joe Bugner, a clear-cut, impressive winner over Italian Danie Cane, in 1972 Cane retired after six rounds against Bugner but the roly-poly Italian is a contender again simply because there are so few worthwhile heavyweights in Europe.

The most compelling aspect of Bugner's career is that his manager seems to have had an enduring effect on some of the best boxers reporters who nowadays have so little real action to report.

One daily newspaper's headline yesterday was "Great Bugner chased world chance" and an evening newspaper conducted an apparently serious survey on Bugner's chances against Ali. Thank goodness, it is so easily fed.

Ali, the ninth of the 10,000 seats at Wembley's Empire Pool were filled on Tuesday.

One reason for the small crowd, apart from Bugner's lack of exciting qualities, was that the promotion came rather too soon after John Cooney's world lightweight victory in the same arena.

The contest for the vacant British bantamweight title between David Needham, of Nottingham, and Paddy Maguire, of Belfast, will go on at the Ice Rink, Nottingham, on December 10.

Mickey Duff, matchmaker, faces 10 weeks drowsing a wired

Cricket

Denness badly in need of a game

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Nov 13

Heavy overnight rain prevented MCC from doing much more than go through the motions at Canberra today against Australian Capital Territory and Southern New South Wales. On a ground that was not really fit for play they agreed for the sake of the spectators to bat through the afternoon and to bowl after tea. For what it was worth Edrich and Lloyd each got 50.

Denness, meanwhile, flew here from Melbourne, heartily relieved to have been given a clean bill of health. There having been rain in Sydney as well as in Canberra, Denness, rather than going to the news, played a few games of squash, which left him blithering a bit but not much less fit than he was the day he came last week.

It looks now as though he will play Friday against New South Wales, which he needs to do if he is going to be anything like ready for a Test match before the end of the month. So far he has had three innings, two against South Australia, when he made 12 and 16, and one against a Victorian country eleven.

Denness, who has just had a grand match against Western Australia, on the Sydney Cricket Ground, in which Western Australia, wanting 185 to win off the last 15 overs reduced this to 48 off the last four. At one time they scored 70 in four overs.

MCC

J. H. Edrich retired ... 51
D. Lloyd, C. T. ... 15
K. W. R. Fletcher, not out ... 15
P. J. Lloyd, not out b. ... 15
Total 12 wkt. due ... 150
ALL OF WICKETS ... 104 21

1. N. S. L. Lillee, ... 15
2. D. M. G. ... 15
3. D. M. ... 15
4. D. M. ... 15
5. D. M. ... 15

ACT - Country XI

J. Denness, run out ... 15
G. Edrich, not out ... 15
D. Lloyd, not out ... 15
Extr. 15

Total 11 wkt. ... 150

TOTAL OF WICKETS ... 115 21

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THE ARTS

Festival of festivals: 50 films in 20 days

The fourteenth London Film Festival opens on Monday, November 18, with an invitation premiere of Peter Hall's *Akenfield*, adapted from the novel by Ronald Blythe. After that it is a rough-and-tumble of around 50 London premieres and various programmes of shorts packed into 20 days in the National Film Theatre's two cinemas.

This year's festival is remarkable for the line-up of big names: Bresson, Welles, Franju, Jancsó, Renoir, Olmi, Rivette, Szabó, Widerberg, Torre-Nilsson, Passaud, Kluge. The geographical distribution too is surprising: 29 films from Western Europe, 10 from North America, five from Eastern Europe and only five from the whole of the rest of the world, with nothing from the emergent Third World cinemas apart from a two-year-old film from Cuba. Looking back over the rest of the year's film festivals (and London calls itself a "festival of festivals") it is hard to pinpoint any startling omissions, so that this London representation must be taken as some kind of commentary on current world production trends.

France and the United States are dominant at the festival, each with a record eight entries. The French films include Alain Resnais's *Stavisky*, a suave period melodrama which views the celebrated swindler of the Thirties (played charmingly by Jean-Pierre Belmondo) in relation to the larger politico-social affairs of the period. Robert Bresson's *Lancelot du Lac*, which I originally noticed from Locarno, grows in retrospect, stirring curiosity for another look at the huge close-ups of sunned legs and horses eyes dilated in terror; the castle shadows and racking journeys and riderless horses all the evidence of a crumbling illusion. Georges Franju's *L'Homme sans visage* is a thriller in the full baroque manner of *Judex*, a revisiting of the poetic world of *Peinture*.

Orson Welles's *Fake* is a throwaway piece, a tacking together of bits and pieces left over from *Francis*. Reichental's *Reichenbach's* is a documentary about Elmer de Hory, which fortunately included shots of De Hory's biographer, Clifford Irving, who was to prove a fake on a grander scale even than the art forgery himself. It is easier to resist Walerian Borowczyk's superficially elegant, essentially tawdry *Contes Immortals*, despite the assurances of the festival publicity (which is inclined to overstate a little) that it is "an expectedly controversial masterpiece... as brilliant as it is disquieting... of uncanny power".

It is perhaps a personal quirk that I find an equal resistance to the two Jacques Rivette films, *Out One: Spatique* ("one of the great moments of the modern cinema, a complex 4-hour dazzling master-



The baroque manner: *L'Homme sans visage*

piece driven from a 12-hour television film") and the admittedly livelier *Céline et Julie vont en bateau* ("Rivette's three-hour delight [bestowing] on the observer a sense of wonder that is as rare in the cinema as it is joyous to experience"). My joy and wonder flagged a little about half way through. I have not yet seen Maurice Pialat's *La Guéule Ouverte* but I am assured (not by the festival publicity) that it compares with his attractive first film, *L'Enfance nue*.

The American entry is headed by Terrence Malick's brilliant first film *Badlands*, a brilliant first film *Badlands*, a re-creation of a real-life incident of the 1950s when a 15-year-old girl was swept off on a killing spree with a 25-

year-old retarded drifter, fulfilling movie-inspired fantasies.

The saga is told through the girl's eyes as she narrates it in the flat, unmistakable tones of Confession magazines. *Buster and Billie*, a London Festival choice, neither seen at earlier festivals nor yet shown to the press, appears to be another piece of melancholy nostalgia, the sad awakening of the hero of the class of '48 in a small farming community in Georgia.

Other American films reflect varied aspects of contemporary scepticism and anxiety. *Private*, a new episode in Fred Wiseman's series of gentle yet unfliching commentaries upon contemporary social institutions and attitudes, shows human beings coolly and inhumanly dissecting the brains and bodies of animals in a

search for self-discoveries. Mike Hodges' *The Terminal Man* is a modern version of the Frankenstein legend. *Vietnam Journey* is Jane Fonda's exploration of the Democratic Republic, made in collaboration with Haskell Wexler and her husband Tom Hayden. *I. F. Stone's Weekly* is a funny and inspiring portrait of a great American iconoclast at work. Milton Moses Ginsberg's *The Werszowka* of Washington-made prophetically before Watergate—is a mischievous fantasy about a Presidential aide who turns into a were-wolf and lopes dangerously through the corridors of power.

Half a dozen films are contributed by the prolific young West German cinema, including Rainer Werner Fass-

man

for that rapport to develop. So if the orchestra was sometimes loosely tied on Tuesday, the fault need not be inherent in M Soustrout's style.

His command of ensemble was at its most definite in the opening item, David Lord's *Incantation*, which was specially commissioned for the competition. It is a rambling work, mostly mysterious in feeling, with room for sustained string chords, reiterating percussion rhythms, outbursts from the brass and exotic piccolo solos. As a test piece it is effective in that the conductor has to be quick with his cues to cope with its very variety, and it contains tricky rhythms out of Stravinsky and Bartók.

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He displayed much more purpose in Brahms's violin concerto, and yet his purpose was a strange one. The opening bars, fiery but cool, set the tone: Brahmsian emotion was there, and indeed sometimes heightened and made more mercurial; nevertheless, the music was held at a distance, demonstrated rather than interpreted. Ida Haendel's solo playing had the solid and sensible strength generally thought more characteristic of the composer.

It is perhaps unreasonable to judge conductors in isolation: their more important qualities emerge during the course of association with a particular orchestra, and more than a few days are required

for the cult of the motor cycle (the son of a Negro, GI and a Japanese woman descending from the film on a shining Honda) is your *Deus ex four-stroke machine*) and at the same time presenting the urbanization of their country.

The extremity of the Japanese situation should highlight the endemic disintegration of national, communistic and personal identity. However, the issues are rarely more than glanced at: "This world is full of pollution" is flung in as a second act afterthought, which allows no relation to the established between physical and intellectual importations; and the scene in which the youngsters are barred from their territory is diminished by the suggestion that open spaces must either be the preserves of mincing transvestites or brutal police.

Moreover, the issues, when they are raised, are often clouded by the thematically natural, but nevertheless unusual switching of language. We do not simply go from Japanese to English, the message is couched in translation: "I work six days a week to pay the rent for

my dingy apartment."

Moreover, even when a line is couched in actual English (as a lapsed member of Enquiry, I took especial comfort from the bright-eyed affirmation "You become a star when you die"), pronunciation tends to produce ambiguity. "The town is called Uunglini" one of the characters snarled; fortunately, before I could reach for my pocket atlas, she repeated it: "The town is cold and gloomy."

However, the presentation transcends the script's simplifications and sentimentalities. Itsuro Shimodo's music, in its varied styles, has grace as well as vitality. The sets by Jun Maeda and Makoto Inoue balance some charming snow effects with tougher pop art images and the performances have an animal dynamism that is really exciting.

In the dances it is the men who, for sheer guts, excel; but there is a scene in which Toshiko Inoue, as a girl demanding to be made pregnant, strips in a manner that is admirable in its honest and complete lack of sensationalism.

The older master, K-646 in A, the fifth of the set, does not run to emotional extremes.

Here the Alberni Quartet held attention with their fine blend of mellow tone and the very careful balance that allowed every imitative entry to tell. They also found rich diversity within the unity of the variation movement.

But their playing was never even more imaginative in Haydn's delightful Bartók Quartet at the start, nor least because of the contrast of tone colour they introduced to their characterization, particularly in the chirkupings of the first movement, the sunny bird song suddenly emerging from the shade of the Allegretto and in the Slavonic finale.

LSO/Soustrout Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

The winner of the second Rupert Foundation conductors' competition held in the Fairfield Halls at Croydon last week, was Marc Soustrout. He is a recent graduate of the Paris Conservatoire, where he was a pupil of Manuel Rosenthal. Perhaps future appearances with the London Symphony Orchestra will show how much he has learnt from his teacher's mastery of the French repertory; in Tuesday's winner's concert at the Festival Hall he presented Beethoven and Brahms.

It is perhaps unreasonable to judge conductors in isolation: their more important qualities emerge during the course of association with a particular orchestra, and more than a few days are required

The City Royal Court

Charles Lewsen

This is a Japanese rock musical created by Yutaka Higashi for the commune of performers and musicians known as the Tokyo Kid Brothers.

The title of the company is something of a misnomer. The "Brothers" include dynamic and appealing girls as well as virile and athletic men; and if I have to label their show as a rock musical, I should add that the Western rock is eked out with music in traditional Japanese modes, and played on samisens as well as bassoons, electric guitars and an amplified piano.

Japan has always been culturally hospitable if not promiscuous, deriving its religion and art from China and India; but the Americanisation of the country has on no doubt been swift, an more drastic than any of its other cultural invasions. That, at any rate, is the message of this show, which depicts a group of disenchanted young people frenetically pur-

suing the cult of the motor cycle (the son of a Negro, GI and a Japanese woman descending from the film on a shining Honda) is your *Deus ex four-stroke machine*) and at the same time presenting the urbanization of their country.

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Hersey's directional spots which can create a dappled sunlit glade or a burning house, it also includes a secret weapon in the person of Hovhannes Pilikian whose taste for ridiculing tragedy has clearly survived the debacle of the Chichester *Oedipus*. *Die Räuber* is indeed a melodramatic piece, but that element must be accepted for the sake of everything else that goes with it.

Out in the forest, things are played reasonably straight, although the robber band are as blankly indistinguishable as an amateur operatic chorus, and all Derren Nesbitt has to do to prove his authority is to sweep them out of the way with a lairy gesture. Back at home, however, it seems we are meant to be enjoying a laugh riot.

Honourably excepting Richard Huggert's eccentric but able performance as an old Irish retainer, the performances are uniformly dreadful.

As old father Moor, Alistair Hunter turns in a vague caricature of feeble-minded senility; Jenny Runacre likewise turns Amelia in a peevish, shrill-voiced grotesque who goes through the motions of delivering laugh lines that contain no basis for laughter. Mr Nesbitt also doubles as Karl's evil brother Franz, distinguishing him with an asthmatic croak and crippled stance which are both patently artificial.

Alberni Quartet Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

With the start of the Lindsay Quartet's new Beethoven-Bartók series on Sunday, the Vesuvius Ensemble's tenth anniversary concert on Monday and the Alberni String Quartet's recital on Tuesday, London is hardly starved of chamber music. All that is needed is a bigger audience for it. The Queen Elizabeth Hall was not sold out on the last two occasions, even though they provided the chance of hearing Schubert's two most renowned chamber works, the Octet and opus 33 that sparked off the half dozen Mozart dedicated to

light. The strings, however, did well in achieving the pianissimo that was often asked of them, and within that section the cellos and basses tended to be more muted than the rest.

A top-heavy sound does not necessarily indicate a lightweight reading, but much of the symphony did pass for too little. Though M Soustrout's refusal to over-conduct was unusual and admirable, he might usefully have brought some of the drive he showed in the finale to other parts of the work.

From Eastern Europe Hungary contains the most interesting classical (though I have not seen the Soviet musical *Melodies of the Vysotski Neighbourhood* directed by George Shengelava, the Georgian director of *Piroshiani*, Istvan Szabo's

for that rapport to develop. So if the orchestra was sometimes loosely tied on Tuesday, the fault need not be inherent in M Soustrout's style.

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the drive he showed in the finale to other parts of the work.

He displayed much more purpose in Brahms's violin concerto, and yet his purpose was a strange one. The opening bars, fiery but cool, set the tone: Brahmsian emotion was there, and indeed sometimes heightened and made more mercurial; nevertheless, the music was held at a distance, demonstrated rather than interpreted. Ida Haendel's solo playing had the solid and sensible strength generally thought more characteristic of the composer.

It is perhaps a personal quirk that I find an equal resistance to the two Jacques Rivette films, *Out One: Spatique* ("one of the great moments of the modern cinema, a complex 4-hour dazzling master-

piece driven from a 12-hour

television film") and the

admittedly livelier *Céline et*

Julie vont en bateau ("Rivette's three-hour delight [bestowing] on the observer a sense of wonder that is as rare in the cinema as it is joyous to experience"). My joy and wonder flagged a little about half way through. I have not yet seen Maurice Pialat's *La Guéule Ouverte* but I am assured (not by the festival publicity) that it compares with his attractive first film, *L'Enfance nue*.

The American entry is

headed by Terrence Malick's

Badlands, a revisiting of

the *Grapes of Wrath* ("a

revisit of the classic

of the 1930s") and the

admittedly tawdry *Fake* ("a

revisit of the classic

of the 1930s") and the

admittedly tawdry *Reichenbach's* ("a

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PARLIAMENT, November 13, 1974

Housing problem of greatest severity: deep dissatisfaction

House of Commons
MR CARTER (Birmingham Northfield, Lab) asked if the Secretary of State for the Environment was satisfied with current levels of housebuilding.

MR CROSLAND (Grimbsy, Lab) Up to the end of September, 1974, the number of houses completed in the public sector in Great Britain was up 12 per cent, houses started by 26 per cent, houses put into contract by 33 per cent compared with the same period of 1973.

Comparable figures for the private sector show falls of 26 per cent in completions and 52 per cent in starts.

I am deeply dissatisfied with these figures. Despite the rise in council house building and the much healthier flow of mortgages, the position is still highly unsatisfactory. I am urgently considering what further initiatives we might take.

MR CARTER—When I last put this question before the summer recess, Birmingham had 30,000 people on the housing waiting list. That figure has increased together with homelessness, overcrowding and homelessness.

Is there anything in the short term that he can offer cities like Birmingham who are passing through their worst housing crisis since the immediate postwar period?

MR CROSLAND—I accept everything he said. His description could be paralleled for many other cities and towns in the country. We took urgent action by the £350m authority in Circular 1074 and by the loan to the Building Societies. I am certain that further action is needed. I would greatly welcome any suggestions from any MP.

MRS JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham Edgbaston, Lab)—The worst areas of social housing in which persons have been isolated from development programmes and have been left alone in an area which has been knocked down.

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Helping house purchasers

MRS McCRINDLE (Brentwood and Ongar, Lab) asked if the Secretary of State for the Environment would take steps to help first-time buyers of homes with regard to deposit and interest rates on mortgages.

MR CROSLAND—I am considering the question of mortgage facilities for house buyers as a critical part of a wider examination of housing finance.

MR McCRINDLE—To assist the young potential house purchaser and at the same time to act as a stimulus to the building board, he would consider taking on board the proposal put forward by the Conservative Party during the general election to the effect that some assistance should be given to the individual who cannot raise the complete deposit.

No doubt able building societies are to dispense funds for mortgages, unless and until young people buying houses for the first time can put down an adequate deposit, practically all Mr Crosland's efforts will be in vain.

MR CROSLAND—I am actively considering with the building societies and the builders a number of possibilities of this kind, whether it be special help for first-

Much lower growth in council spending

MR BEITCH (Berwick upon Tweed, Lab)—One of the least noticed and bad features of the Housing Finance Act was the way in which the rural areas of the country were to be deprived of financial support in the rural areas. It is imperative to move quickly.

MR CROSLAND—We do not want to sing the rural areas. The housing programme rural and urban is in need of greater resources than it has now, despite the substantial enlargement this year of the financial resources available.

MR MICHAEL THOMAS (Newcastle upon Tyne, East, Lab) Revitalisation of old houses is important.

MR CROSLAND—We are watching another disturbing element in the total housing picture caused by the fact that the sharp decline—sharpness that had been expected—in the number of improvement grants.

MR HAMPSHIRE (Ripon, C)—To those who have inquired from his department following his speech calling for quicker and easier new grants, he has sent an advertising circular from Bluebird homes. Does this imply commitment by his department to a programme of using these prefabricated units?

MR CROSLAND—I have no idea what this communication was. There is no commitment in any way to the use of prefabricated building or any other kind of building. The object of my speech was to raise in urgent and open public debate the question whether we should be prepared to make a bold move to build more houses more quickly and more cheaply.

MR SCOTT (Kensington and Chelsea, C) later said—In addition to the disastrous decline in house building this is compounded by the further decline in the amount of improvement grants. What are the Government doing to reverse this trend?

MR FREESON, Minister for Housing and Construction—The Housing Act 1974 has been in operation since the 1st April. We are in touch with local authorities and other persons involved here to try to encourage the placing of applications even earlier for improvement grants in order that there can be a steady build-up of applications in the months and years ahead.

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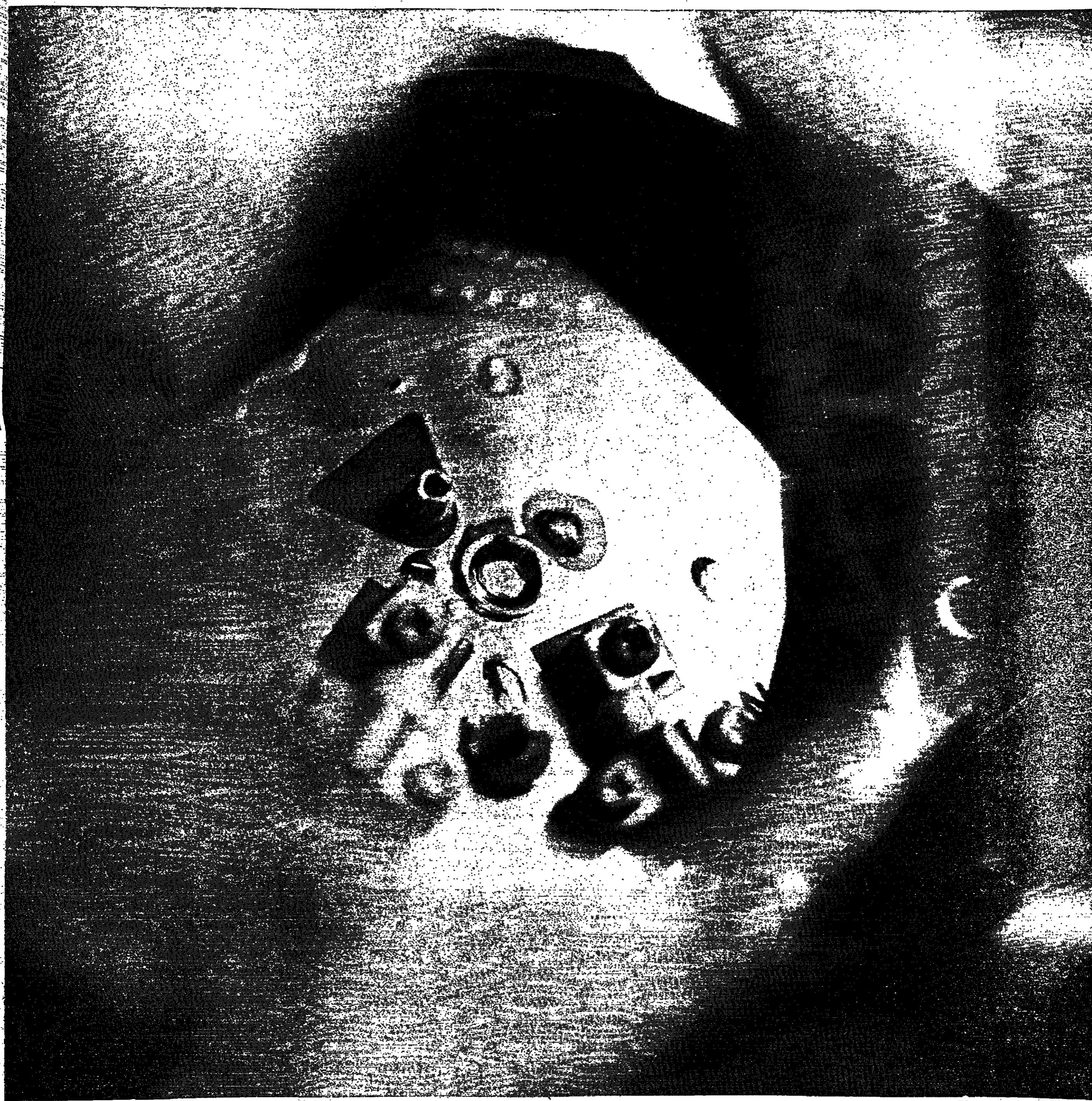
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Ronald Butt

Will industry now be allowed to pay its way?

Whatever else can be said about the House of Commons, it cannot fairly be accused of dissembling or of pretending to what it does not feel. Each party has a very mobile countenance and is usually unable to contrive an appearance that disfigures its real instincts. Live occasions are, therefore, almost always much more politically revealing than the cold print in Hansard which records every spoken word—and so it was when Mr Healey produced his Budget on Tuesday.

The facial expressions, the cheers that were and were not uttered, the tangible silences—all these illuminated the political realities which underlie the present crisis of the nation. The palpable reactions of MPs on Tuesday express the nature of the political dilemma which underlines this Budget and also the way in which the opposed political forces, in and out of Parliament, are likely to behave in the months to come.

To start with, the Labour Party, by its automatic reactions on Tuesday afternoon, revealed once more its instinctive distaste for private industry and its embarrassment at what any of its leaders have anything to say about it.

When Mr Healey spoke about the need for vigorous, alert, and profitable private sector is essential.

The Labour silence was even more deafening, and the Conservative applause no less significant, when Mr Healey gave his promise (which, in all the circumstances was a brave one) to eliminate the subsidies which

there were no Labour cheers. The silence on the Government's back benches was almost physical. The only applause which the Chancellor attracted came from the Tories.

When Mr Healey announced his measures to help industry, the mass Labour ranks also remained tight-lipped, while the Tories applauded. There was silence on the Labour benches when Mr Healey disclosed the price code relaxations; silence when he produced his allowances on stock valuations; silence when he revealed his proposals for making more medium-term credit available for industry—all of which attracted vocalized Conservative approval.

If it had been the Labour left alone that was silent, it would have been understandable—but the chill on the Labour benches was universal. Yet, of course, the social democrats in the Labour Party believe just as Mr Healey and Mr Wilson do, that a vigorous and profitable private sector is essential.

The Labour silence was even more deafening, and the Conservative applause no less significant, when Mr Healey gave his promise (which, in all the circumstances was a brave one) to eliminate the subsidies which

distort nationalized industries prices, and therefore the consumption of fuel and energy). And the applause from the Conservative side was implicitly an ironical comment on the fact that we now have a Labour Chancellor putting right the wrong done by a Conservative administration which deliberately held nationalized industry prices down in the hope that, by this Danegeld, it would buy trade union support for its prices and incomes policy. (Indeed, what Mr Healey said about nationalized industry subsidies touched on one of the very points over which Mr Heath is now in trouble with his party.)

Even the measures of which his back-benchers did approve (increased Family Allowance and the like) were not enough to earn Mr Healey more than the faintest scatter of cheers that I have ever heard from any Chancellor from his own party at the end of a Budget speech.

Of course, it would be absurd to deny the element of truth in the bitter assertion of one Labour left-winger that the Budget represented the victory of the Treasury over the Labour Party. Or, at least, it is true if one defines the Labour Party in terms of the fundamentalist orthodoxy to which so many of

its members still feel an emotional obedience, and which regards private industry as carrying the ineradicable taint of original sin, while holding that nationalized industry is, in essence, good, and should therefore have its true prices disguised by subsidies.

Indeed, even Mr Healey's generally fair attempt to help private industry's cash position made some gesture to this socialist orthodoxy in its willingness to allow firms to recoup more of their investment programmes through prices to the consumer while, refusing to remove the extra tax burden on industry which is imposed by the Advance Corporation Tax supplement. Mr Healey's refusal to do anything about ACT was on the grounds that such a concession would help the companies which paid the largest dividends this year, and would be unlikely to assist those which now most need help.

In other words, it is apparently respectable to let companies get into a position where they cannot survive without government help and then give it if they do not first fall into the hands of Mr Benn) and it is respectable to let the con-

sumer (that is the spender) pay for industrial investment. But it is not respectable to encourage the provision of investment funds by savers.

Labour's instinctive reaction to the management of industry, and in particular to nationalized industry, has been increasingly revealed as very different from the original concept of state ownership as being designed to achieve efficiency. More and more, Labour and trade union opinion see nationalization as having two very different purposes.

First, it is seen as a device for substituting certain kinds of management at the expense of other kinds—a device for seeing that people get, for example, cheap fuel and energy at whatever cost to the nation's book-keeping. Secondly, it is regarded as a means of providing jobs—if necessary even at the cost of producing goods for which there is no demand—rather than as a means of providing genuine earnings by the production of things for which there is a real market. In this respect, there is a stark contrast between the attitudes struck by Mr Benn (very successfully in terms of getting his way in the Cabinet) with his steady flow of public money to save jobs regardless of commercial reality, and the

much more stringent attitude rightly adopted by Mr Healey. The question now is whether the unions and the Labour Party are prepared to endorse the reality of economic management within our present system, which Mr Healey is attempting. The alternative is very clear, and Mr Healey spoke at the Tuc meeting last week the Labour leadership had refused to do in the election campaign, when they consistently declined to concede even the possibility that the social contract could fall. Mr Healey has now said unambiguously that if the social contract fails—in other words, if the unions and the Labour left decide to break it because they will not accept even the minimum of economic reality in respect of industry and prices which this Budget rightly introduces—the alternative will be unemployment.

The basic issue underlying this Budget is, essentially, political rather than economic. It is whether the political and industrial forces on which the Labour Government depends will allow Mr Healey's realism to work and to produce slump and unemployment. If they take the second of these courses and create conditions which may produce social chaos, the deeper question is what will they try to do then?

Dr Kissinger
may be reaching the end
of the road



Walter Laqueur recently wrote in *The Times Literary Supplement* that had Dr. Henry Kissinger resigned while the going was good, he might have entered the annals of history as the outstanding foreign minister of recent times. Mr. Laqueur must have led him to take too many chances.

His success has led other expect too much of him in return. This fed his ego once firmly under control softened by a self-deprecating humour, to such an extent it would encourage him to unprotected.

A successor, it is claimed, is already being considered. He is Mr. Elliott Richardson, the former Attorney General who resigned over Watergate. Mr. Richardson earlier served as Under Secretary of State, and is well remembered in the department.

This is not the first time that Dr. Kissinger's departure has been forecast. Malice and envy on the liberal-left and distrust on the right have been fathers of anticipation, but this time the sources are not unfriendly.

The reasons given are manifold. His personal diplomacy in the Middle East, often brilliant and daring, has at best been a partial and temporary success. Now, instead of the anticipation of peace, there is only diminishing hope of postponing another war.

To quote another informant, "It is now all downhill". And if another Middle East war does come, the conflicting reports of what he did, or tried to do, during the Yom Kippur war would almost certainly, if unfairly, be exploited to prove that his personal diplomacy was dangerous as well as daring.

Another Middle East war could also put the United States in an impossible position.

Israel is now utterly dependent upon American arms, and Soviet weapons delivered to Egypt and Syria are increasingly sophisticated. Should missiles threaten Tel Aviv, and the possibility of a professional United States is becoming second-class power.

The view may be exaggerated but Dr. Schlesinger means the fence Secretary is soon to be inevitable. No love is lost between the two men because the reported insinuations by Kissinger that the Defense Secretary was responsible for the delay in supplying I during the Yom Kippur war there is more to their antagonism than that.

Dr. Schlesinger, who remains a nuclear expert, also believes that the Secretary of State is now much away during the talks. He is convinced that the United States is now at a disadvantage in what was once a nuclear balance. It's the fault of Congress to larger defense budgets, with inflation and the high costs of a professional United States is becoming second-class power.

The view may be exaggerated but Dr. Schlesinger means he says. A confrontation between these two men would be in question much of Dr. Kissinger's policy. A threat sign would not necessarily Dr. Kissinger. It could be resignation inevitable.

This version of Dr. Kissinger exposed position, which in my own, does not take account factors such as for President Nixon or President Ford.

The former President may be a broken man, despite the majority, but probably he wants to rescue himself from the wreckage of his career. The diplomatic triumph achieved during his administration were presumably not of Dr. Kissinger alone. I also reports that, despite Watergate, he allowed self to be pushed too far too quickly towards a position which could well want to defend self.

Then there is President Nixon. The assumption that he can do without Dr. Kissinger is necessarily correct. His vice the world was fashioned in the late forties. He believes in the position of strength. His vision of the Soviet Union almost certainly eradicated whatever he may say at week's summit.

He could well prefer a Republican and Boston Brahmin such as Mr. Richardson as Secretary of State should pessimism I have reported the Middle East. Salt detente be realized.

Louis He

Bernard Levin

Mr Healey bathes in the divine light of reality

The chief lesson of the Budget seems to me to be not economic but theological, for it powerfully reinforces the Christian belief that no man is so indestructible stained with sin that he cannot be made clean; Mr Healey has contributed more than most to bringing Britain to her present lamentable pass, and yet here he was, not only saying that the country faces a grave crisis, but for the first time behaving as though it was more or less true. Well, a sinner come late to repentance—some say more—and whether the explanation of Mr Healey's astonishing somersault is that he has seen a great light, or that his conscience, woken in a bad temper from its long sleep, has bitten him, or that he has decided that he has a better chance of succeeding to the leadership of the Labour Party if he behaves wisely and honourably instead of foolishly and villainously, or that it was not Mr Healey at all but a double, while the real Mr Healey lay bound and gagged in a cellar—whatever the reason, the fact remains that the Budget denies both the whole dishonest basis of Labour's last two election

campaigns and the grossly irresponsible character of Mr Healey's earlier essays in financial management. Apart from such sops to Cerberus as the lowering of the level at which the investment-income surcharge begins, and the risk inevitably attendant upon the massive increase in the borrowing requirement, the Budget was roughly what was to be expected at this moment. Truly, if the knaves are to turn saints, the bishops will be out of business; but that is the bishops' problem.

It is true that the Budget came only hours after Mrs Williams' latest defence of indiscriminate and unlimited food-subsidies; it is true that another bone for the dog is promised by the wealth tax in the spring; it is true that the Chancellor was still blaming oil costs for too much of our troubles; it is true that the left-wing of the Labour Party is to be administered only gradually; it is true that Mr Healey may yet be repudiated, or compelled to repudiate himself, if a chill wind starts to blow to vigorous through the keyhole of

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No 10; it is true, above all, that he went rabbiting on about the social contract; all the same, it was the Budget of a courageous patriot rather than the craven office-seeker Mr Healey has too often seemed this last year or two, and for that he must be commended.

It is, I may say, the more

astonishing for what happened only last week. In the first round of the election for Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr Mikardo got 118 votes. No doubt in the second round today he will be defeated by Mr Clewyn Hughes; and in any case it was only by the combination of a lucky accident, the folly of the moderates and some crafty corner-cutting by his supporters that he became chairman last time round. But the fact remains that his vote was not of the kind that Mr Foot got in the election for deputy leader—swelled from its leftist core by many who recognized the shank of letting public-sector prices rise to somewhere near their economic level is to be administered only gradually; it is true that Mr Healey may yet be repudiated, or compelled to repudiate himself, if a chill wind starts to blow to vigorous through the keyhole of

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to 40 of those votes must have come from MPs who have no sympathy for Mr Mikardo's views and in a good many cases no respect for him either, but who calculate that the leftward tide has now set in so strongly that it is useless to resist it (while the left are busy encouraging actions that belief with such actions as the assault on Mr Tomney).

In those circumstances, Mr Healey might have thought—indeed, must have thought—that he would be well advised to run before that tide. Yet he did not; whoever else is pleased by the Budget, the left cannot be, even if its members decide to bite on the bullet for the time being and stifle their screams. It was too much to expect a Labour Chancellor to break the extraordinary silence that has fallen on the entire Government when it comes to saying what percentage wage-increase the social contract is supposed to permit; but Mr Healey, without actually doing that has gone even further. He has, in almost every line of his Budget, admitted the painful truth that there is no such thing as the social contract, even while stoutly pretending

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A DIALOGUE OF WILL

The meeting of the 1922 Committee tonight will be held in a mood of uncertainty and some confusion. Some members expect that Mr Heath will offer to establish a committee to review the machinery for electing a leader of the Conservative Party, and that he will say that he is prepared to stand for election under the new machinery when it has been agreed. If he follows this course of action and if the 1922 Committee accepts his proposal, then Mr Heath will remain leader until about the middle of next year, and if then elected would remain leader or the rest of this parliament.

It is at least quite likely that such a proposal would be accepted. It is attractive to those who believe that the machinery of election needs to be widened to include representatives of the Conservative Party outside the House of Commons; it could also be attractive to those who do not want Mr Heath to continue but believe that an early leadership election would produce a result they do not want. The proposal is obviously advantageous from Mr Heath's point of view. If it is accepted, it will mean that he has survived the first explosion of feeling after the election and that he stands at east a fair chance of being able to reestablish himself more permanently between now and the leadership election.

It is a remarkable political fact that Mr Heath has been able to fight back to this point. A month ago there was a very substantial majority of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons which favoured a change of leadership. That majority seems still to be present, and there is still much bitterness for Mr Heath to contend with. Yet he has managed, against most of the advice that he received, to move from a position where he seemed to have virtually no chance of survival to one in which he plainly has some chance.

The weakness of the opposition to Mr Heath has all along been that there is a majority who would like to see him go but there is not a majority for any individual candidate who could replace him. In the past months

Mr Whitelaw's position has slightly strengthened. He is the alternative candidate generally favoured by Mr Heath's supporters; he has good support on the left and the centre of the party, yet it is clear that Mr Whitelaw does not intend to stand against Mr Heath. Mr Whitelaw is popular because he is credited with the virtue of being a receptive listener. On the other hand Mr Whitelaw has the most to lose from delay; if Mr Heath were now Mr Whitelaw would probably succeed him. Who can say what might happen next summer?

Sir Keith Joseph's position has been greatly weakened by his misjudged remarks on birth control and class; his supporters admit that they would vote for him more to strengthen his position on monetary policy than with the hope of seeing him elected. Mr du Cann has ruled out his own candidature, a decision which undoubtedly strengthens his position as chairman of the 1922 Committee. The position of the other possible candidates, Mrs Thatcher, Sir Christopher Soames, or the younger candidates, has not really changed. They all stand to benefit from delay, since they would not win now, but might win later.

There is a danger that the Conservative Party will decide on a new method of election which does not correspond to the reality of political power. A Prime Minister is the man who commands a majority in the House of Commons. A leader of the Opposition is a potential Prime Minister, and is therefore dependent on his potential ability to gain a majority in the House of Commons. If the Members of his party in the House of Commons are not prepared to support him, it is not use for a leader of the Opposition to be supported by their constituency associations. They should have a genuine regard for the sense of his party in parliament. In the nature of things the average quality of backbenchers Members of Parliament is not brilliant. They are not all Fellows of All Souls, and it would not be good either for Parliament or for All Souls if they were. Yet they are men who have seen a lot of public life, and have worked hard for the community inside and outside parliament; the great majority of them could not hold their seats if they did not retain the confidence of their own constituencies or at least of their constituency associations. They are experienced, honest and shrewd men. If the Conservative backbenchers now feel that they do not care for Mr Heath, it is a reflection of the fact that they believe that he has not cared sufficiently for them. He led them where he wanted to go; that is why they now seem resolved to make the decision they want to make.

As the constitutional power is that of the House of Commons, it would be wrong to go back to a system in which outside bodies were given the right to interfere with the election to the leadership. The accepted leader of a party in the House of Commons stockman to sleep close to his cattle (and the fireman to his fire engine, the village policeman to his station and the caretaker to his school or flats: the Shelter report points out that only a tenth of tied accommodation is in fact agricultural). It is this need that justifies the landlord's power to turn out a worker who is not doing the job, so that his successor can.

The report stresses that nowadays the number of tasks where it is literally indispensable for a worker to be within a hundred yards of his charges is relatively small. It tends to overstate the distinction between convenience and necessity, but it is true that if cheap housing were easy to find, then much tied accommodation in town and country would become unnecessary. But it is not easy to find, nor likely to become so.

The report proposes that local councils in farming areas should keep registers of tied cottages and take on the responsibility of rehousing tenants where necessary. After three years or so, during which the council would have been busy building and acquiring a stock of houses of its own, no cottage would be allowed on the register simply because accommodation was scarce, and only cottages judged to be strictly necessary to the running of a farm would be left. Tenants of unregistered cottages would gain the normal protection of the Rent Acts (and pay market rents). The report hardly seems aware of the scale of the upheaval it is proposing, or the quantity of public money that would have to be committed to abolishing an abuse which is not felt to be an abuse by most of its victims. But it does rightly sense that it would be disastrous to give tied tenants security of tenure indeterminately and in conditions of local housing shortage.

Tied housing is an arrangement that can certainly be abused. The tenant is doubly dependent on his landlord, who is able at one stroke to deprive him of job and home. A farm labourer who is ill or growing old, or who simply gets on badly with his employer, can be deprived at one moment of the two main sources of material security. The knowledge that this is so may inhibit him in asking for good conditions of work.

It must be said, however, that farm workers in general (70 per cent of them live in tied housing) are much better content with the arrangement than might be supposed from their union's long-standing opposition to it. It is the way of life they know. Many farmers are considerate and have a surplus of cottages for retired workers or their widows. Apart from the convenience of living close to the job, they earn wages so low that they often could not afford a market rent, let alone a mortgage (of course, the wages have stayed low partly because the houses are available).

From the employer's point of view the system has two main advantages. In a housing shortage it attracts labour, and where jobs are of a kind that need a constant presence it enables the

stockman to sleep close to his cattle (and the fireman to his fire engine, the village policeman to his station and the caretaker to his school or flats: the Shelter report points out that only a tenth of tied accommodation is in fact agricultural). It is this need that justifies the landlord's power to turn out a worker who is not doing the job, so that his successor can.

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Northern Ireland is entitled to £750m (excluding defence costs) and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea to £90m. That, however, is only one side of the coin. The other is this: the inhabitants of moderate and greater wealth of Northern Ireland and the Royal Borough contribute very substantially to Britain's Exchequer—the Gibraltarians not one penny.

Only a very small percentage of the Gibraltarians work in the base. The base could exist without them, and Britain could still have a base in Gibraltar without sovereignty over the city. A much greater number live comfortably off the garrison—that is a further charge on the British taxpayer. If the Minister for Overseas Development has £12m to spare, there are other more deserving colonies. And will the £12m be enough?

Though wages are lower in Gibraltar than in Britain, the refitting of a frigate there costs more than in British naval dockyards. The current demand by the Gibraltar branch of the TGWU for wage parity with workers in the United Kingdom may not be granted, but the union is powerful enough to those £12m then proportionately

obtain a substantial rise; which will increase costs even more; which will in turn lead to a demand for United Kingdom parity or near parity for Gibraltarian Government employees, teachers, etc; which will make the £12m quite inadequate.

The Gibraltarians may be entitled to British nationality; but they have no right to live off their "fellow" British subjects.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES E. CARSON,
4 Manor Way,
Worcester Park,
Surrey.

Soviet film on BBC
From Mr Basil Wright
Sir, Mr Churchill has made a fool of himself.

Earth is generally recognized as one of the most beautiful films ever made and its director as one of the greatest in the history of cinema.

Yours, etc,
BASIL WRIGHT,
Little Adam Farm,
Frith,
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

Homes for young delinquents

From Mr Nicholas Hinton

Sir, Your call for secure accommodation for hard-core young criminals is, I believe, misleading (*The Times*, November 12). No doubt the vast majority of serious crimes are committed by a relatively small group of persistent offenders, and no doubt suitable provision has not been made available. But we cannot assume that this group can be identified at an early age and dealt with accordingly.

The 1969 Children and Young Persons Act recognized this. It aimed, as far as possible, to divert children and young persons from the penal system, so that their problems may be dealt with as social rather than criminal problems (Sections 4 and 5). It aimed to provide a range of intermediate treatment facilities providing help for children at risk.

But Sections 4 and 5 of the Act have never been implemented, and intermediate treatment resources have been unbelievably slow in materializing. As a result many children at risk do not have the benefit of the range of preventive facilities intended by the Act.

The Home Secretary in a recent speech to the Police Federation promised to look again at the Act. We know only too well of the damaging effects of custody; it should be used only as a last resort. Unless we provide every possible facility prior to custody our attempts to deal with juvenile crime will be but the mirror of our ineffective adult system.

A successful political leader

should have a genuine regard for the sense of his party in parliament. In the nature of things the average quality of backbenchers Members of Parliament is not brilliant. They are not all Fellows of All Souls, and it would not be good either for Parliament or for All Souls if they were.

There is, of course, a hard core of extraordinarily difficult children who, before the Act, would have received a custodial sentence. Some indeed do—they are put into an adult prison.

This is appalling but so is the burden on the school system if one of the "hard core" absconds from (or is refused a place at) a community school or home. It means, in fact, that the normal school has to try and cope where the specialist institution has failed.

A number of headmasters have been faced with this problem. Many more have had to face an increase in inextricably intertwined.

In the progressive course of the underlying disease. It does not, therefore, prolong life, but it does prolong the act of dying, but it does not transform the quality of the remaining span of life for the patient and for his relatives. Mr Mair has done a valuable service in drawing attention to the problems of advanced malignant disease; but it may well appear that the advocacy of euthanasia in such circumstances is increasingly irrelevant.

Yours, etc,

T. SYMINGTON,
Director, Institute of Cancer

Research,
Chester Beatty Research Institute,
Fulham Road, SW3.

R. L. CARTER,
Institute of Cancer Research and

Honorary Clinical Assistant,
St Joseph's Hospice, E8.

November 11.

From Dr R. G. Twycross

Sir, Your report of November 8 on

the retired Scottish surgeon who claims to have carried out a series of mercy killings raises a number of issues.

In the popular mind pain and

incurable cancer usually appear

inextricably intertwined.

In fact, published data suggest that as many as 50 per cent of all terminal cancer patients have no pain at all

or negligible discomfort at most.

Forty per cent do, however, experience severe pain and the remaining 10 per cent suffer pain of a less intense nature.

Further, it is important to appre-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Homes for young delinquents

From Professor T. Symington and Dr R. L. Carter

Sir, The recent interview with Mr George Mair (*The Times*, Friday, November 8) has attracted much attention. The views that he advances are controversial and extend into many different fields of medicine; we want to concentrate on euthanasia in one specific context—that of advanced cancer.

After years of neglect, the problems of extensive malignant disease are at last receiving attention and it is becoming increasingly clear that much can be done to relieve (in whole or in part) the physical, emotional and social distress that is encountered.

Contrary to popular belief, the severe pain that all too often dominates extensive malignant disease can be alleviated, frequently abolished, leaving the patient alert, composed and able to respond to his family.

There is no question that such treatment is difficult, time-consuming and deeply demanding on the technical skill and emotional resources of the medical, nursing and other staff concerned.

It is vital that the advances that are currently being made in the management of far advanced cancer are more widely taught and understood.

Such a service is clearly sympathetic and unlikely to improve on the progressive course of the underlying disease. It does not, therefore, prolong life, but it does it prolonging the act of dying, but it does not transform the quality of the remaining span of life for the patient and for his relatives. Mr Mair has done a valuable service in drawing attention to the problems of advanced malignant disease; but it may well appear that the advocacy of euthanasia in such circumstances is increasingly irrelevant.

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Parliament and the Church Synod

From the Right Reverend C. Eastaugh

Sir, My letter on Parliament and the Church, which you were good enough to publish on November 7, was not intended to advocate the rejection of the Worship and Doctrine Measure. Its purpose was to suggest that the Synod greater care and understanding in these fields and to the Church electors the need for careful discrimination in choosing Synod members. If I still had a vote in the House of Lords I should cast it in favour of the Measure.

Yours faithfully,

C. E. EASTAUGH, Headmaster,

Blackmoor House, Blackmoor,
Liss, Hampshire.

November 12.

From Mr G. C. S. Curtis

Sir, As a member of a congregation which prefers the Book of Common Prayer 1662, I greatly appreciate the fact that the General Synod in their wisdom have seen fit in the Prayer Book (Worship and Doctrine) Measure to secure and entrench our position. I hope that Parliament will direct that the Measure be presented for Royal Assent.

It will seem somewhat ungracious to follow this up by remarking that I believe that Mr Trefusis (Nov 11) is not altogether wrong. The General Synod is regarded with some mistrust by the man in the pew; and for this the explanation may be found in the mode of selection of lay members. Voters are presented with a long list of candidates prepared for the constituency which is the whole diocese. Consequently in a diocese of the size of Chelmsford it is rare that the voter can identify more than a few names; he can make no first and personal estimate of the suitability of candidates and relies on church party guidance and electoral addresses.

I have heard voting in these conditions described as buying a pig in a poke. Until the lay representative is elected in a narrower geographical context—the archdeaconry perhaps—there will continue to be a gulf fixed between pew and Church House. It would be reassuring to know that electoral procedure was under review.

Yours faithfully,

G. C. S. CURTIS,

Houses, Great Sampford,
Saffron Walden, Essex.

November 12.

From Mr Ralph Edwards

Sir, In the Church of England (Worship and Doctrinal Measure) the future of the experimental orders of the Anglican liturgy is involved.

Series II can just be tolerated by those familiar with the noble cadences of the Prayer Book, but its flat vernacular prose its "priest" became "minister" and its many flagrant instances of what the Bishop of Peterborough in your issue of November 12 has called "persistent, prosaic and purblind pedantry". Was ever the character of this deplorable production more aptly summarized?

If the General Synod instead of sanctioning the indefinite use of these two series, or the least objectionable of them, should need yet another revision—for the "itch to

compile and amend appears to be contagious—free from the "relics of mediocrity" with which the Bishop so justly charges the disreputable attempts of the learned "renovators", they would do well to study carefully the English liturgy of the Church in

Law Report November 13 1974

House of Lords

Evidence of similar facts admissible: no special rule for homosexual cases

Director of Public Prosecutions v Boardman

Before Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Cross of Chelsea and Lord Salmon. Where a headmaster was charged with offences with boy pupils the evidence of one boy relating to one count was held by the House of Lords to have been rightly ruled by the trial judge to be admissible in relation to another count relating to another boy and vice versa. On the question of "similar fact" evidence, *R v Sims* ([1946] KB 531) was held to have been rightly decided by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by Derrick Rowland Boardman from the Judgment of the Court of Appeal in *R v Justice, Mr Justice and Mr Justice Stocker* (*The Times*, May 15) upholding his conviction at Norwich Crown Court [Mr Justice Crook-Johnson and a jury in 1973 on one count] and quashing one count of incitement to buggery. The Court of Appeal quashed his conviction on a further count of incitement to buggery.

Mr Gerard Wright, QC, and Mr Anthony Ainsell for the appellant; Sir Michael Havers, QC, and Mr Robert Stocker for the DPP.

LORD MORRIS said that the appellant was headmaster of a school at Cambridge. He was charged with offences involving boys at the school, including buggery with S. aged 16 (count 1), and incitement to 17-year-olds to commit buggery with him (count 2). No application was made for separate trials of the counts. Each boy gave evidence. The judge ruled that H's evidence on count 2 was admissible on count 1, on the basis of *v Sims*. He would therefore also be capable of being corroborative evidence on count 1 on the basis of *R v Kilbourne* ([1973] AC 7729). Correspondingly, S's evidence on count 1 would be admissible on count 2 and could provide corroborative

The appellant's main contention was that the judge had been wrong in his ruling as to the mutual admissibility of the evidence on counts 1 and 2. He said

that Sims was wrong. He said that the judge in his summing-up should have told the jury that when considering count 1 they should eliminate H's evidence entirely from their minds, and similarly S's evidence on count 2. If the judge had done so, his ruling

that admissible evidence was also capable of supplying corroboration.

Lord Herschell, the Lord Chancellor, in *Molin's Attorney-General for New South Wales* (1894) AC 57, 63, had expressed the cardinal principles that, on the one hand, the prosecution could not adduce evidence which tended to show that an accused person had been guilty of criminal acts other than those with which he was charged for the purpose of leading to the conclusion that he was one who likely committed his criminal conduct or parameter he have committed the criminal act with which he was charged, and, on the other hand, that there might be evidence which was relevant to an issue in a criminal case and which was admissible enough to tend to show that an accused person had committed other crimes. The line would often be difficult to draw.

In the present case the judge had left the matter fairly to the jury. He had mentioned the possibility of two people conspiring together, and had examined the question whether there were or were not any indications that S and R had conspired together. That was important because one question which the jury might have wished to consider was whether it was against all the probabilities, if the appellant was innocent, that two boys, unless they had collaborated, would tell stories having considerable features of similarity.

Another feature of rather striking similarity lay in the evidence concerning the appellant's nocturnal movements. The judge had acted within legal principle, and, in so far as the matter had depended on his exercise of discretion, his exercise of it had not been unjustified. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD WRIGHT said that the House had heard the appeal in two groups: first, two (the Higgs group) and then three (the Downes cases). All arose out of two elaborate schemes devised by the same finance company for the purpose of tax avoidance.

Solicitors: Riders for Bobbets, Harvey & Grove, Bristol; DPP

Taxpayer in tax avoidance scheme not 'trading'

Ransom (Inspector of Taxes) v

Higgs Settlement Trustees

Molley (Inspector of Taxes) v

Dickinson (Inspector of Taxes) v

Downes' Settlement Trustees v

Kilmorie (Aldridge) Ltd v Dickin-

son (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Lord Reid, Lord Morris of

Borth-y-Gest, Lord Wilberforce,

Lord Simon of Glaisdale and Lord

Cross of Chelsea.

Mr and Mrs Higgs owned and

controlled a number of companies,

several of which (the Higgs com-

panies) owned parcels of land ripe

for development. Another Coven-

try, was engaged in land develop-

ment. The Higgs companies' funds

had been bought by them at over

£30,000.

The scheme would yield a profit of

about £200,000 and, in the absence

of a tax avoidance scheme, tax

would have had to be paid out of

the profits.

But a representative of a finance

company, Harlow, suggested to Mr

Higgs that a scheme could be

arranged in such a way that after

paying Harlow a fee of £30,000 the

remaining £170,000 would come in

to the hands of a discretionary trust

for the Higgs family free of lia-

bility to the taxman.

Operations of that kind seemed to

his Lordship to be what the legis-

lature had primarily in mind in

the Income Tax Act.

The Income Tax Act was not the

only scheme which was not limited

in its scope, but it was the only

one which had been held in

court to be an adventure in the

nature of trade.

The case for the revenue was

that in procuring the steps taken

by the companies and individuals

Mr Higgs was carrying on a trade

within the meaning of the Income

Tax Act and that the £170,000

which he obtained from the

trustees was profit of that trade

assessable to tax. The

question was whether that conten-

tion could be sustained.

His Lordship then described the

operation of the scheme and said

that Mr Higgs took no direct part

in its operation. He never owned

any of the land and never handled

any of the money: but he obtained

his wife's consent to his acting on

her behalf in respect of her inter-

ests.

Confronted by the labyrinth of

of transactions, he had some diffi-

culty. Whom should they assess?

For what profit? In what

year of assessment? It was said

that there were five possibilities

apart from the course they ulti-

mately took, but it did not follow

that whenever it was a failure of the

present appeal the scheme was a

successful attempt to evade tax.

The revenue decided to take a

bold and novel course, based on

the view that Mr Higgs had

engaged in trade and that the

trustees were assessable to tax.

They contended strenuously for an

assessment made on the Higgs

family trustees for 1960/61 in

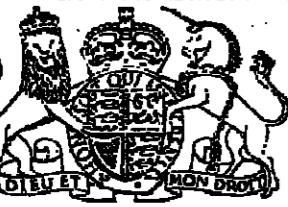
£170,000. If Mr Higgs was not

engaged in trade or an adventure

of tax avoidance.

The revenue case was rejected.

The revenue



COURT CIRCULAR

KINGHAM PALACE

November 13: The Queen visited the Royal and Hall today. The Queen was received upon arrival at Bradford Exchange Rail-Station by Her Majesty's Lord-tenant for the County of West Yorkshire (Brigadier Kenneth Leveson) and the Lord Mayor of Bradford (Councillor T. E. Bradford) who unveiled a plaque commemorating the opening of the new Royal Civic Precinct. The Queen visited the Police Head-quarters and was received by the man of the West Yorkshire Metropolitan Police Authority (Councillor K. H. Steeple). Her Majesty, escorted by the Constable (Mr. R. Gregory), and the Headquarters, unveiled a commemorative plaque and left the City Hall.

The Queen later honoured the Mayor of Bradford with her acceptance at luncheon in the Banquet Room.

Her Majesty, escorted by the Constable (Mr. R. Gregory), and the Headquarters, unveiled a commemorative plaque and proceeded around the building.

The Queen subsequently left Bradford Airport in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for London.

The Queen's flight to Aber-
deen, McWilliam Bristow and Lord Plunket were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

November 13: The Duke of Kent went to sea in HMS Conqueror in the Firth of Clyde.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE RICHMOND PARK

November 13: Princess Alexandra, Patron and Air Chief Commander of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, today visited Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Hospital, Hinton.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Hon. Lady Rowley was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh has become patron of the City of London Club.

The Prince of Wales is 26 today.

King Hussein of Jordan is 39 today. A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Hailsham will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, at noon on Wednesday, December 4.

test wills

Mr. Gowan, Mr. Cyril Mongomery of Chichele, left £142,816 (duty paid, £22,358). Bequests to the Royal Society of the Royal Gowan Memorial Homes, Delhi, and estates include (net, before paid; further duty may be liable on some estates): £1,000 to Mr. Geoffrey Albert, of Westford (duty paid, £38,590); £116,573 to Mrs. Hilda Westall, of Barnet (duty paid, £25,823).

£121,401 to Mrs. Frederick Williams, of Canterbury (duty paid, £38,593). £21,432 to Mr. R. J. Rickards and Miss E. H. Thorneycroft.

The marriage took place on November 13 in Canterbury Cathedral between Mr. Dick Rickards, younger son of the late Mr. W. J. Rickards and Mrs. Rickards, of The Boath Farm, Canterbury, and Miss June Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Robertson, of Struan, Fife.

Mr. R. J. Rickards and Miss E. H. Thorneycroft

The marriage took place on November 13 in Canterbury Cathedral between Mr. Dick Rickards, younger son of the late Mr. W. J. Rickards and Mrs. Rickards, of The Boath Farm, Canterbury, and Miss June Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Robertson, of Struan, Fife.

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BOOKS

Firing the imagination

Shardik

By Richard Adams (Allen Lane / Rex Collings, £3.95)

Perhaps the chief joy of *Watership Down* (1971), and certainly no small part of its phenomenal success both here and in America, is its precise and dazzling awareness of the English countryside. Not all its readers will know that *Watership Down* is a topographical fact of South-West Berkshire, recorded on Ordnance Survey sheet number 185, and experienced directly, together with the other stations of his rabbits' search for home, by Richard Adams himself. The first thing to be said about *Shardik*, therefore, is that in totally inventing a landscape for his exciting second novel, Mr Adams has gone beyond the immediately observable, and the second is that this invention is striking enough to confirm him as one of the most talented descriptive writers to emerge in this country for years. His artistic ambition is to match.

Shardik opens tensely, with an almost musical premonition of terrors swift to come: "Even in the dry heat of summer's end, the great forest was never silent, the ground soft, bare soil, twigs and fallen branches, decaying leaves black as ashes—there ran a continuous flow of sound."

Out of the jungle comes crashing an enormous bear twice the height of the tallest man, pursued by a holocaust of flame which destroys the forest, and all life remaining in it, for good. The bear reaches the river and the island of Ortelga where he is recognized by a visionary hunter named Kelderek as *Shardik*, or the Power of God made manifest. Kelderek rushes to the village with the news. All this Mr Adams achieves in ten pages; it is a superb beginning.

Ortelga is a wretched and forgotten outpost of the Beklan Empire, and the Ortelgans believe that *Shardik* has appeared in order to lead them in a vicious reclamation of Bekla, the great city they had once ruled. Despite the warnings of a holy woman called the Toginda that to do so would be to abuse the power and protection of *Shardik*, the Ortelgans drag and cage the bear, cross the river, sweep through the mountains and on to the plain where, thanks to Kelderek's zeal and the roving intervention of the escaped *Shardik*, they defeat the Beklans and take their ancient, glittering capital. It is not a success, and they are forced to revive the evils of slave-trading to support themselves. Kelderek's guilt is born.

Referring recently to the selection of his second novel as a November Choice for members of the New Fiction Society, Mr Adams remarked that he felt something of a fraud, since what he

wrote was not New Fiction at all but Old Fiction. To do that well a writer must read widely and listen hard: we may guess from the chapter-headings of *Watership Down*, ranging (with a variety of aptness) from Aesop and the *Epic of Gilgamesh* to Clausewitz and *Costa Rica*, that at 54 Mr Adams has already done plenty of both.

In *Shardik* he raises two banners only, relating to the Reincarnation of the Will of God, and allows other reverberations to detonate inside the adventure itself. When he first invokes the invented city of Bekla, for example, Adams the myth-struck takes over completely:

The earth has been dug away from Troy and Mpcenes, the jungle cut from about Zamboabe, and caged in man and stone, and in the terrible leagues about Urunchil and Utan Bator. But who shall dispense the moon-dim darkness that covers Bekla, or draw it up to view from depths more lonely and remote than those where the dasogas and ethusas swim in black silence?

Who but Mr Adams who, as we know from the opening chapters, can describe anything that fires his imagination sufficiently? And so, with echoes of Tiahuanaco, Petra and Atlantis still singing in our ears, dispense the moon-dim darkness covering Bekla he very precisely and expertly does. One effect of this two-tier method, following analogy with fact, is that quite a number of events, places or people are described twice: a peril, I suppose, of the neo-epic form, and *Shardik* is a long book. This is much more serious in the second half of the novel where Mr Adams works up a heavy swell of analogous comparisons ("As... so...") that impedes the narrative's smooth sailing time after time. In one paragraph the captive Kelderek is compared successively to a swimmer touching bottom, a sleeper half awake, a sick old man about to be suffocated by his daughter-in-law, and a frightened bird held in a man's hand. It is not too much.

The first half of the novel ends with an attempt on *Shardik*'s life, his escape from Bekla, followed by Kelderek who is determined to obtain from him the deepest mystery of man's existence. The second half follows him through the trials of suffering and humiliation ordained for him as the vessel of God, and is much less successful. "Who can describe the course of suffering to the end when no more can be endured?" asks Mr Adams, to which the saddening answer must be, very few (Hardy, perhaps, and Beckett; not Strindberg). Kelderek's adventures are subject to an increasing determination; not for him the opportunities of initiative open to the bright-eyed rabbits planning a strategy of survival at the top of *Watership Down*.

Mr Adams is seeing *Othello* at Stratford the night his wife is bedded by a student. Professor Stone is suspicious, and tormented by quotations—Leontes and Othello live for him. This is a good touch since academics usually console themselves with hoarded erudition. Knowing Shakespeare, he knows he is lost. Julie, his German-born wife, is the festering lily, moving others but existing in a numbed awareness of her wartime rape. She is the passive seducer, until her memory is awakened by the vicious encounters, and her ferocity grows. Towards the end of the book she is positively predatory, soured by her deeds.

A brush with a motorcycle gang reminds Stone that he is of another generation from his wife, and he discovers a residue of machismo in his old bones. Sam, the student, is too reckless to know that he has been used and too young to care. It is Julie who is the enigma, for while she is the embodiment of the sonnet there is a chilly lifelessness about her that makes her very dull. She is not evil, but empty, simply an illustration of a poetical mood. She gets hers—as she must—but that does not keep this from being a nervous, unsatisfactory book.

Nothing very earthshaking happens in *The Seduction of Mrs Pendlebury*, Margaret

Forster's story of two ordinary families who live side by side in an ordinary London road. The Pendleburys are old, the Oriams young and they have little but their domestic routine in common. There is no good reason why their lives should overlap, except that Rose Pendlebury has a soft spot in her hard heart for little children, and Alice Oriam's daughter Amy is a temptation to Rose's kindness. In other ways Rose is a dragon, querrelling with her husband and unresponsive to Alice's overtures. The two women spar over occasional tea, and the younger one tries "to convert Mrs P. to human fellowship". But it can only backfire, and though the households jostle, friendship is never really possible. Mrs Pendlebury ends up covered—literally so, crouched against her parlour wall.

It is a breezy, unadorned novel, unfussy and low-keyed, but capturing very well the manic neighbourliness of the new residents and the bistrofie of one old thing who slowly comes to learn that she must take her fretting to Eastbourne if she is to have any company. Ms Forster is quite good at depicting the rage that takes the elderly into senility.

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UK trade deficit widens to £440m in October as exports decline sharply

Tim Congden
The deficit on Britain's trade with the rest of the world widened for the second month running in October. The current account deficit was £353m, up to £268m in September, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Trade.

Visible trade showed a deficit of £440m, only about £35m less than the record levels of £475m in June and July. The surplus on invisibles is estimated at £105m.

The value of exports fell 1.5% from £1.415m in September to £1.325m. This follows an uninterrupted sequence of months in which exports have fallen steadily. It would appear that the volume of exports has really fallen because exports are still rising quite slowly.

The oil deficit deteriorated, but it was not the main factor in the worsening of the figures.

A deficit in trade in petroleum and petroleum products increased from £301m to £330m.

A deterioration of £25m comes with a deterioration in trade in other goods of £45m.

Sterling did not react strongly to the figures, although the dollar fell a little immediately after their announcement. The gilts market gave them favourably, possibly because cheap buyers had been holding back until they had come known.

Sandilands report may be delayed

John Plender

The Sandilands committee of inquiry into inflation accounting now thought unlikely to produce its initial findings before March, in spite of hopes that something would emerge before the end of the year. Earlier this year the committee speeded up its timetable in the light of heated controversy over the way the tax system industry's deteriorating credibility.

Doubts were being expressed by the City yesterday, however, on the likelihood of the committee making its recommendations in time for the Spring Budget. On Tuesday Mr Dennis Healey, the Chancellor, said that he hoped to have the benefit of the Sandilands recommendations before deciding what to take next year on tax relief against stock appreciation.

It is clear there are practical constraints on introducing full inflation correction into the tax system in the near future. The Sandilands committee, which has been widely tried by the method favoured by the Accounting Standards Committee of the professional accountancy bodies. This is not purchasing power (PPP) accounting, which seeks to relate accounts in terms of a single monetary unit.

Unless the Sandilands committee decided to follow the accountants, a further period of experimentation would almost certainly be necessary. The most likely alternative to PPP accounting is the replacement cost method, which has been tested to the same extent in this country.

Even if Sandilands comes in favour of PPP accounting, the Treasury and the Inland Revenue would still have to grapple with the problems of implementing it—assuming that Chancellor gave his fiat.

Research has been done on the fiscal implications of this to accountancy than on its use for financial reporting in published accounts.

The Chancellor emphasized, however, that some form of tax relief against stock appreciation would still be continued next year.

Financial Editor, page 23

UK TRADE

| | Exports | Imports | Visible balance |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| 1970 | 658 | 657 | + 1 |
| 1971 | 723 | 709 | + 24 |
| 1972 Q1 | 726 | 766 | - 40 |
| Q2 | 754 | 781 | - 27 |
| Q3 | 684 | 779 | - 95 |
| Q4 | 871 | 940 | - 69 |
| Year | 751 | 818 | - 67 |
| 1973 Q1 | 879 | 905 | - 117 |
| Q2 | 931 | 1064 | - 133 |
| Q3 | 985 | 1197 | - 202 |
| Q4 | 1003 | 1348 | - 340 |
| Year | 952 | 1151 | - 199 |
| 1974 Q1 | 1124 | 1553 | - 429 |
| Q2 | 1283 | 1737 | - 453 |
| Q3 | 1370 | 1759 | - 389 |
| May | 1270 | 1747 | - 477 |
| June | 1325 | 1802 | - 477 |
| Aug | 1372 | 1797 | - 475 |
| Sept | 1415 | 1692 | - 320 |
| Oct p | 1415 | 1788 | - 373 |
| Oct | 1325 | 1765 | - 440 |

p Revised

p Provisional

The main feature of the figures is that both non-oil imports and exports have fallen, a sign of the more depressed conditions now being found in both the United Kingdom and world economies.

However, the decline in exports is more surprising than the fall in imports as it had been assumed that the competitiveness of British goods abroad would to some extent insulate them from the effect of weaker demand.

It is possible that the drop in exports is an aberration and that the upward trend will soon be resumed. Special factors, such as strikes in the motor industry, do not appear to have had much effect. Exports of motor vehicles were £122m in October, £5m higher than in September, which was itself quite a good month.

Most categories of exports shared in the fall, which implies that a general factor was operating. The higher levels of retail sales, combined with stagnation of industrial production, may be responsible.

The value of imports of industrial materials fell by £26m between September and October. This is probably due in part to the lower price of commodities in world markets and partly to the lower level of demand in the United Kingdom.

However, the value of imports of finished manufacturers' goods rose by £12m to £476m. This is almost certainly due to higher prices being charged by foreign exporters of industrial goods in the advanced economies, a reflection of high rates of inflation.

Talks soon on state share in N Sea oil

By Roger Vielvoe

Energy Correspondent

As Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, told the companies with commercial oil finds in the North Sea that they would shortly be invited to discuss on state participation, his Minister of State, Lord Balogh, was in New York trying to reassure American oil companies about the Government's intentions.

Mr Varley has told the companies that Mr Harold Lever, who has been chosen to lead the negotiations for 51 per cent state participation in the oilfield, will be contacting them within a few weeks to suggest an early discussion.

It is thought that Mr Lever will prefer to negotiate with consortia holding North Sea licences as a group rather than with individual companies.

Mr Varley has also told the oil companies that Mr Edmund Dell, the Paymaster General, will be arranging talks on the taxation of North Sea oil with a selection of the companies within a few days.

In New York, Lord Balogh told a conference that there would be a substantial increase in Government "take" from the North Sea but it was intended to leave "a rate of return on their investment sufficient to keep them active in the North Sea". The British Government did not wish to do anything to discourage the companies.

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Sterling was again very unsettled yesterday. The Budget was received unfavourably, as it was generally considered to be more inflationary than expected and the news of the sharply increased public sector borrowing requirement disturbed sentiment.

Sterling opened at \$2.2989, down on the overnight \$2.3050.

But there was something of a recovery in the morning and the general trading level was about \$2.3050, although there were wide fluctuations. The rate at the close was \$2.3055—down 15 points on the day.

The effective depreciation rate rose from 19.8 per cent at the close on Tuesday to 20.0 per cent at the close yesterday. This is the second highest rate ever. The previous high of 20.4 per cent was recorded on January 16.

It has been generally understood in the foreign exchange market that the Bank of England has been managing the rate within a 17 to 20 per cent depreciation band. The limit of this band has now been reached and interest is growing in the Bank's intentions.

The report also highlights the fact that during 1975 and 1976 the British Steel Corporation will not be able to meet any of the demand for submarine pipelines because of their inability to produce sufficiently thick pipe of large enough diameter.

The select committee started the investigation of the gaps in British industry and of government-supported research in offshore technology a year ago.

Their first recommendation is for support of developments to overcome the main industrial problems. Another proposal is for a single organization to co-ordinate research and development in this field.

Mr Kenneth Warren, the chairman, indicated the anxieties about the safety of divers working on North Sea installations. He said there were discrepancies in the figures of people who had died in the North Sea over the past year. This was one reason why his committee would like to see the standards for diving and training of divers brought under the supervision of the Navy.

The report states there is a serious risk of accident in the North Sea unless urgent action is taken about navigation and survey work. There was no responsibility to report an abandoned structure, whether temporary or permanent in the region, and this was an appalling state of affairs.

The committee also recommended that on the certification of structures an agreement should be made with the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Structural Engineers on the procedures for certification. These were omitted from the five organizations which are responsible for saying that structures used in the North Sea are safe.

Short time working was introduced yesterday at the Plessey factory at Bathgate, West Lothian. About 300 employees are affected. A three-day week will operate for 150 employees on alternate weeks.

A spokesman said: "The short time working was introduced to overcome the main industrial problems. Another proposal is for a single organization to co-ordinate research and development in this field.

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Gloomy post-Budget prospects for Britain's charities

By Derek Harris

Britain's charities — some 114,000 are now registered — were today taking a gloomy post-Budget view of their prospects, with the chance of growing of many smaller organizations finally having to close their doors.

Their campaign for a value added tax zero rating has virtually collapsed, at least until a Chancellor brings in multi-rate VAT. Then they might hope to get a low rate for goods they buy or on the charges sometimes levied for work done.

The National Council of Social Service, a coordinating body for many charities, has not entirely given up hope of getting VAT concessions. They may decide to mount a new campaign to secure a zero rate for any charges made on work carried out, the so-called output side, on the argument that VAT being a tax on business should not apply to operations devoted entirely to a charitable cause.

Charity organizers today feared that the pegging of the increase in public expenditure

announced in the Budget is likely to lead to a pruning by local authorities of the help they give to organizations working in the social service sphere.

The crunch for many smaller charities relying heavily on such support is expected to come next April, at the end of the financial year.

Most charities have been hit by the stock market slump and inflation which has hoisted administrative costs by as much as two thirds in 12 months. Donations have also been declining, and inflation has eroded their value.

Some charities say they are likely to have to wind up their affairs in the next few months, and even big charities are likely to be overtaken within a year

Another major worry in the charity field is that the capital transfer tax, when spelled out in detail, is likely to maintain the £50,000 rule operating under the estate duty system. This limits tax exemption on charity gifts by individuals to bequests under £50,000. Many millions of pounds annually could be at stake.

Chemical exports rise 70 pc

Britain's chemical industry achieved a favourable trade balance of £158m in the second quarter of this year, reflecting the industry's efforts to secure sales in lucrative export markets at a time of buoyant demand internationally.

Government figures published today in the Department of Industry's weekly journal, *Trade and Industry*, show that the total value of exports over the period amounted to £583m at current prices, representing a 70 per cent increase over the corresponding period of 1973. The main growth area was exports of organic chemicals which rose by 146 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Imports rose steeply over the second quarter, rising by 90 per cent over the corresponding period of 1973 and reaching £415m. Organic chemicals recorded a huge rise of 157 per cent compared with a year earlier.

In another development, a survey of 60 leading companies in the plastics processing industry for the three years up to October last year showed that the value of sales by the companies rose, surprisingly slowly by about 25 per cent.

Report on Plastics Processors, ICC Business Ratios, £3.

New threat in shipyard dispute

The month-old pay dispute at the Cammell Laird shipyard on Merseyside, which stopped work on orders worth £125m and made 4,000 workers idle, led to a fresh warning by shop stewards yesterday. They say that unless the company meets their demand for new and direct negotiations by tomorrow, they will reimpose a "blockade" and prevent more than 400 management and staff employees from entering their offices.

Llanwern peace talks: Hopes of settling the dispute at the £200m Llanwern complex of the British Steel Corporation, which has halted production and let to 4,000 workers being made idle centre on talks tomorrow in Cardiff.

The BSC has offered to take part in the talks if the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, a official strike over pay, would allow 1,600 craftsmen to cross the picket lines.

Leyland strike goes on: Fresh attempts by British Leyland to resolve the dispute which has stopped all Triumph car production and made more than 5,000 workers idle in the Midlands and on Merseyside, ended without a settlement yesterday.

CBI chief praises government policy on aid

By Malcolm Brown

Mr Ralph Bateman, president of the Confederation of British Industry, yesterday congratulated the Government for rejecting "beggar-my-neighbour" policies in the face of the growing world economic crisis.

Speaking in London at a dinner of the Canada Club, Mr Bateman stressed the need for international cooperation if crises on the scale of the oil situation were to be averted in future.

He said: "It is quite clear that the developed nations simply cannot absorb any further major increases in oil or commodity prices or supply disruption at this time.

The agreement for 10-year international energy programme which would be signed over the next few months by many developed nations was an example of the modest yet bold steps towards cooperation which were essential.

As part of the larger picture Mr Bateman saw the need for a united Europe. Such a concept was essential if we were to rise to the challenge of new world trading conditions.

"I suppose these new conditions can best be summarized in four letters—OPEC," said Mr Bateman. "But the long-term prospects of all primary producers, including the OPEC members, are interdependent with the economic health of the consuming countries."

Sir Frederick's message: 'get on with the job'

By Edward Townsend

Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Institute of Management, urged businessmen last night to forget politicians and get on with the job of managing British industry themselves in a bid to avoid "the catastrophe which now seems so near".

For a long time, politicians had told the people half truths, he said. They had pressed industry not to finance inflationary wage increases but had added hastily that they would not increase unemployment. They had pressed for increased productivity without mentioning that that needed investment.

"While they have hang-ups on the capitalist system, get mixed up with the mixed economy and enthuse over enterprise boards, we have to get on with the job."

Sir Frederick, speaking at the annual dinner of the Machine Tool Trades Association in London, called on managers themselves to tell their workers the facts

Iran will get £365m back-payment for increased cost of oil

By Roger Vialvoie

Western oil companies operating in Iran are about to make a \$350m (about £365m) back-payment to the Iranian Government to cover increased costs of oil lifted since September last year.

Iran has an agreement with the consortium, in which British Petroleum is the largest shareholder, to ensure that prices for Iranian oil do not drop below those in other parts of the Gulf where the posted price is still in operation.

Mr Alastair Manson, general manager of Iranian Oil Participants, is not in Iran working out the final details of the pricing agreement and the \$350m payment could be made tomorrow.

The \$350m will cover the cost equating Iranian prices with those obtained in the Gulf through governments winning a 60 per cent share in the oil companies' concessions. Price rises concluded through meetings of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Quito and Vienna will also be included.

Offshore services: An attempt to form new British-owned offshore diving equipment and services companies to compete with French and American groups in the North Sea is being made by the Offshore Supplies Office.

It has written to 24 companies which could be interested in this field pointing out that tremen-

dous opportunities exist, particularly now that exploration is moving into deep waters and will need much more sophisticated diving back-up.

The market for diving services and equipment in the North Sea is worth between £30m and £50m a year. The OSO is pointing out that much of the expertise gained by the Royal Navy in diving techniques could be made available to new British companies entering the field.

Our Northern Industrial Correspondent writes: British indus-

trials, hoping to move in on the market for equipment and services for the offshore oil industry, have been warned by the industry's leaders that they must be prepared to meet much higher standards of quality and service than they may have become accustomed to in other fields. They will also have to convince the oil industry that they can match the performance of its existing and proven suppliers.

This was the central theme running through a two-day conference on "Offshore Oil and Ozone Industry" which ended in Liverpool yesterday. The conference, organized by the North West Industrial Development Association, was attended by some 200 senior executives from companies who are existing or potential suppliers.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Insulation answer to wasted energy

From Mr Anthony Cadman
Sir, Recent correspondence has tended to lay emphasis upon restrictions upon the use of energy rather than the more logical approach of reducing waste.

It is now acknowledged by both the Department of the Environment and Narec in recent publications that 40 per cent of United Kingdom energy requirements is devoted necessarily to home heating. It is equally confirmed by these two authoritative sources that 70 per cent of that heat is immediately wasted through the walls, windows, roofs and by draught-making gaps.

If relatively elementary thermal insulation efforts were made then that waste could be reduced to only 25 per cent without any falling in the standard of warmth and comfort, indeed, by an improvement to both these factors.

The method is elementary. It is by improving the insulation within the walls, providing the thick layer of insulation in the roofs, double glazing of windows and draught proofing by the addition of weather striping.

Britain is the only remaining European country still permitting the wastage of energy through naked cavity walling which on its own throws away 35 per cent of the heat put into homes in this country. It is much to be regretted that the bill currently being presented to Parliament (the draft amendment to the Building Regulation Act) has proposed a thermal insulation standard of 0.60 "U" value.

The figure of 0.60 would

provide all the savings listed above and would reduce the nation's total energy bill by 20 per cent, so achieving the massive savings which the nation needs without reducing standards of living and comfort.

The capital cost per home can be reclaimed in sheer savings of expenditure on fuel in less than five years, even in the most inefficiently designed structure, but in the majority of cases the cost can be reclaimed in three years.

Surely this positive approach to stopping waste is more appealing than the restrictive approach of a lowering of living standard by reduction of temperature, which can in particular be damaging to the aged.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY G. CADMAN,
Director-General,
The Brick Development Association,
19 Grafton Street,
London, W.1.

From Mr P. Burberry and Mr Day
Sir, It has been reliably estimated from the most recent statistics that more than 40 per cent of the energy consumed in this country is employed in warming buildings. This compares with the 17 per cent consumed by all forms of transport. It would seem that you are right, therefore, to single out architects for particular criticism in your leader today (Oct 25) since they are solely responsible for the thermal properties of their buildings, even though they may not be aware of it. Through their efforts we might save more energy than by the total abolition of the transport industry.

It is often maintained that energy savings in buildings cannot be obtained in the scale which the urgency of the situation demands. However, it is apparent that several of the measures we have listed can be applied immediately. The which could result because of the share of buildings use, greater could be achieved by any single measure.

Yours faithfully,
PETER A. BURBERRY
BRIAN DAY
Functional Design Laboratory,
Department of Architecture,
University of Bristol,
25 Great George Street,
Bristol.

From Mrs M. Lane
Sir, Hearing that the telephonists' secret strike was over, attempted to ring Paris. A voice informed us that of our strike unfortunate coincided with the beginning theirs.

Was it secret too? He or not say—all he knew was the French operator refused accept calls from the United Kingdom. Yours faithfully,
DAVID STEBBINGS
1 Wapping Pier Street
Wapping, High Street
London E1.

From Mr Henry N. Goldstein
Sir, Frank Vogl's recent report on President Ford's rejection of the advice of American academic economists leaves me confused. He seems to suggest that the academics share a common set of social priorities and economic forecasts and that they offer similar policy advice.

But, in fact, they are poles apart. Galbraith fears a serious recession and advocates mandatory controls on prices and wages. Friedman pleads for persistent monetary and fiscal

restraint and claims that controls would have nothing but pernicious effects.

Whose advice is the President supposed to take? And just what incantation is going to "force changes in (American) society that will resolve the present difficulties"? Has that "abracadabra" been discovered?

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Was that the reason for recent election? Yours truly,
VERNON W. McELROY,
5c Shepherd Street,
London, W1.



Nine months' results

Interim Statement

The results for the nine months ended 30th September, 1974, estimated and subject to audit, are compared below with those for the similar period in 1973, which are restated at 31st December, 1973 rates of exchange; also shown are the actual results for the full year 1973.

It must be emphasised that the results for the interim period do not necessarily provide a reliable indication of those for the full year.

For the interim periods, U.S.A. results are incorporated on an operating basis although the statutory basis with a minimum allowance for pro rata expenses is adopted at the year end. This helps to eliminate abnormal fluctuations which for technical reasons would otherwise emerge in the published quarterly results.

| | 9 months to 30.9.74 Estimate £ millions | 9 months to 30.9.73 Estimate £ millions | Year 1973 Actual £ millions |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Net written premiums—General business | 278.9 | 252.8 | 333.8 |
| Investment Income | 25.4 | 20.0 | 28.4 |
| Underwriting Profit—General business | 0.3 | 10.4 | 11.6 |
| Long Term Insurance Profits | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Loan and Bank Interest | 26.7 | 31.3 | 41.5 |
| Profit before Tax and Minority Interests | 25.5 | 30.2 | 40.0 |
| Principal Exchange rates used in converting overseas results: | | | |
| U.S.A. | \$2.33 | \$2.32 | \$2.32 |
| Canada | \$2.30 | \$2.31 | \$2.31 |

Net written premiums and investment income, adjusted to exclude the effects of currency fluctuations, show increases of 11% and 25% respectively. Although an exceptional loss, which charged to expense in the earlier part of the year, third quarter underwriting results have been disappointing and a small loss has been incurred worldwide.

Premium growth in the United Kingdom in the third quarter was less buoyant than earlier in the year while claims costs and expenses of management, particularly salaries and pension fund contributions, continued to accelerate from inflationary pressures. Third quarter operations produced a loss but for the year to date the account as a whole is more than profitable, reflecting the improved results on engineering business and substantial losses from weather claims and the Elastomer division. The important motor account should benefit in the last quarter from the rating increase introduced on 1st October.

In the United States net written premiums for the nine months increased from \$237.2 million to \$248.1 million and the operating ratio was 97.8% compared with 93.3% in 1973.

Underwriting experience in Australia, already adversely affected by severe weather claims in the early part of the year, has again deteriorated with substantial losses in the third quarter. Outstanding claims for accident and health, and in anticipation of Workmen's Compensation legislation in the State of Victoria provision has been made for the retrospective effects of increased benefits on claims estimates at 30th September.

**General
Accident**

General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.
World Headquarters, General Buildings, Perth, Scotland.

Shell-Esso gas find off Shetlands

A new and possibly significant gas find has been made to the north-east of the Shetlands by the Shell-Esso group. Shell, the operator for the group, said that a well on block 211-13 had produced gas and condensate at "substantial rates".

But the statement added that further drilling would be necessary because of the difficult geological conditions in the area.

The well is in 620ft of water and is the most northerly drilled offshore anywhere in the world. Block 211-13 adjoins the tract in which British Petroleum has discovered the Magnus field.

Less gold assayed

The weight and number of gold articles tested by the London Assay Office declined in October compared with the same month last year, but silver articles showed a sharp increase. Gold imports fell by almost 22 per cent. The number of silver articles rose by 21 per cent, but the weight declined.

Wool earnings up

Although earnings from United Kingdom wool textile exports in the first nine months of this year, at £182.2m, were 8 per cent up on last year's figures for the same period, shipments in terms of volume were lower in all sectors, according to the National Wool Textile Export Corporation. The corporation said this is the result of reduced activity in world wool textile trading after the boom conditions of 1972-73.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Some relief in sight for Unilever



Mr. David Orr, chairman of Unilever Limited, forecasting operating profits in 1974.

able for sterling and silts were "highs" for gold was not perhaps the most striking reaction yesterday to the Budget deficit of £1.5 billion. And after a firm start the message of a gilt market started to rough to equities by midday leaving the FT All index in new low ground at the end of the day. Commer- lever's decline has come into the third quarter, there is little prospect of budget measures on the Code bringing much relief final quarter. The United Kingdom represents only one fifth of group total and there are restraints than official ones operate for Unilever.

ster subsidies now provide a real ceiling on the margins and demand for foods, along with that for tents, has been weakening. United Kingdom frozen demand elsewhere in Europe is apparently still rising in edible fats and animal markets generally remain flat. European chemical and is in decline too, which effect some Unilever product companies, and leaves demand from the packaging and plastics in as the firm area, with the United Africa Company. As for raw materials, oil prices are around 10 per cent off the top in the United States but the overall picture remains fairly unpronounced.

the Budget is going to relief is on the liquidity front—looking somewhat given the move from an cash position at the beginning of this year to a net position of £100m and the from £5.9m to £8.5m in quarter interest payable.

that nearly one quarter of group's £200m stock option last year was in United Kingdom then we are looking at perhaps or so of tax deferral to liquidity in the early part of the year.

unwhile, the forecast of tained operating profits for year implies some further down in the final quarter earnings estimates still of 40p a share for a positive p/e ratio of just under a yield of 15 per cent.

The prospective p/e of Amsterdam price of £6.93 is out the same, leaving little for switching, but ratings are now distinguishing the worst of the market squeeze.

4 Quarter: 1974 (1973) Capitalization £608m £1.420m (£1.111m) net profits £76.8m (£91.9m) Dividend gross 7.24p (6.94p) net and NV.

rtaulds

verse

ring

Kearon's propensity for wolf is by now so well clair in the City that rs were yesterday reduced lessing the finer shades of asis in a forecast of pre-rotit for 1974-75 which still show an advance, in terms over the last year. This, after half profits somewhat higher those forecast at the general meeting, at a pre-tax as against £41m in corresponding period, isy bodies ill for the six months.

Mr. George Loveday, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, estimated yesterday that although an FFI issue would rank for most practical purposes as a gilt-edged stock, it would lack a Government guarantee and would thus probably have to offer a margin of a point over



Felix Mansager: handing over Hoover's reins.

another of the titans of American business is retiring. This time it is Felix Mansager, man who in 1966 became man and president of the boardroom and the departure of Mr. Hoover, son of the founder.

At the end of this month Mr. Gerstenburg retires as man and chief executive of General Motors, although remaining on the board.

He will be succeeded by Thomas H. Vice-chairman of the directors.

Hoover Mansager, who is 65 next year, retires on New Year's Eve next year. He is relinquishing his post as chief executive officer by 24 next, the date of the stockholders' meeting, when the two dates will run as chairman of the executive committee of the

is to be succeeded not by but by two men for as says in a backhanded compliment to himself, "the asing complexity of direc- the widespread operations cover made the proposed on of executive responsi- is most appropriate."

more equal of his two sors is accountant Merle on, a mere stripling in er terms—he joined the company only in 1961. Rawson, nly senior vice-president treasurer, becomes chair- of the board and chief officer.

Fred schi, executive vice-ident, becomes president chief operating officer. schi, like Mansager, d the company as a sales-

a comparable gilt-edged stock. He took as his example Treasury 9 per cent 1980, currently yielding 13.3 per cent, which would suggest that, in today's market, an FFI issue would offer 14.3 per cent. FFI reckons to charge some 14 per cent over its own cost of money to take care of administrative costs, so industrial borrowers would be faced with paying 15.8 per cent for six or seven years.

If yesterday's gilt-edged market is anything to judge by, and if the issue is to be as big as the £250m indicated by Mr. Loveday (which I personally doubt), all these rates could well be higher by the new year.

But even at today's levels, and even assuming FFI's 14 per cent margin can be reduced—I anticipate outrage if it cannot—the rates simply look too high.

For an investment project to

show a reasonable return on top of financing costs of this sort requires conditions in which forecasts of future market demands can be made more confidently than many feel to be justified at present. On this view companies will be postponing their investment programmes regardless of availability of finance.

But it is also in doubt how far seven-year money is what industry really needs. It carries too long a maturity for use as working capital and too short a maturity for major investment schemes. Many potential borrowers are only going to be attracted to FFI as a source of capital if they feel it can offer a package in which both medium and long term funds can be made available.

Birmid Qualcast

Demand

PROSPECTS

A strong second-half performance and maintained final dividend may have been enough to lift Birmid Qualcast 2p to 26p against the trend yesterday, but it is a moot point as to whether one should now expect the shares to show any exceptional performance over the coming months, simply on the strength of a 19.1 per cent yield.

Certainly, there is encouragement to be had from a second half pre-tax advance from £5.5m to £6.4m following the first-half

loss, but while that owes plenty to progressive recovery from three-day working and strong demand from the commercial vehicle industry, it also reflects an abnormal shift (resulting from first-half labour problems) of lawnmower production into the second six months.

Presumably it takes in a fair element of stock appreciation too, for Birmid's preliminary reckoning Mr. Healey's tax proposals should chop around £2m, or some 40 per cent, off the tax charge for 1972-73 when the rate of inflation was lower.

In addition to that kind of consideration, moreover, there is the question of demand in the current year, particularly the overall level of demand from the motor industry and the extent to which lawnmowers and garden equipment prove items easily cut from tightening family budgets. Nor ahead of yesterday's news of relaxed price restriction on space heating would it expect to be anything but another difficult year for Porterton. And that is hardly good news, given that the capital cost of Porterton and its number of stockbuilding have probably been the largest items in a £20m turnaround in the group cash position to a net borrowed position.

Most companies are

likely to suffer most severely from this constraint are those where demand has already shown obvious signs of weakening. A foretaste of what is to come has already been seen in the consumer goods sector, where GEC recently successfully argued an application before the Price Commission that but decided only to increase prices by half the amount allowed it.

The difference is accounted for by the growing consumer doubts about committing themselves to expenditure, and the increasingly tough competition as imports become ever more plentiful in slackening world trading conditions.

An even tougher time faces car makers thinking of putting their prices up under the terms of the new code. Over the past year car prices have rocketed as one price application has followed another at regular three-month intervals.

Wages account for something like a quarter of total cost in manufacturing industry, with chemicals at the low end of the spectrum having 15 per cent of its costs accounted for by labour and engineering having the figure as high as 30 per cent.

Most companies simply can't afford to go on absorbing half of the increase in the cost of this, one of the most important elements. Where the effect

Business Diary: Hoover who's who • Eiffel power

director, Gwynne Lloyd, became sole managing director. Tabacchi joined Rawson on the board.

The "increasing complexity" of which Mansager speaks is nowhere more clearly illustrated than in the fortunes of the United Kingdom operation. Hoover employs 16,000 people here, mostly at the three manufacturing centres at Perivale, Middlesex, at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, and at Cambuslang, Lanarkshire.

The company said last month it is to proceed with a £30m investment programme and would take on another 6,000 people between now and 1977.

Hoover is determined so far to proceed with the expansion, despite protracted labour troubles at Cambuslang, which in turn affected production at Merthyr and by running down dealers' stocks robbed the company of any benefit from the traditional pre-Budget panic buyers.

This coming on top of the three-day week and price controls contributed to a drop in pre-tax profits for the third quarter of £4m, from £5.4m to £1.5m. Hoover's United Kingdom involvement was very much junior's pigeon and played a part in his removal. Part of Rawson's job will be to meet head-on the old jibe that Hoover Limited is something that headquarters at North Canton, Ohio, can neither own nor control.

Mansager (both the "a" and the "g" are hard) is for the time being to remain the chairman of Hoover Limited, which last year brought him a CBE for services to industry and to the development areas, presented personally by Edward Heath.

However, Peter Boon, one of the two managing directors, was appointed deputy chairman, and set up shop in Brussels to develop Hoover's European operations. His fellow managing

becoming the first British firm to open a branch in the United States.

Crossley, chairman of Gwynne's—of which Mansager speaks is nowhere more clearly illustrated than in the fortunes of the United Kingdom operation. Hoover employs 16,000 people here, mostly at the three manufacturing centres at Perivale, Middlesex, at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, and at Cambuslang, Lanarkshire.

Crossley so cheered up

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law its more popular title—the Actuaries and Attorneys Full Employment Act.

Swedes' way

Scania, the Swedish aircraft to cars group which is selling growing numbers of Scania trucks and SAAB cars again, has been chosen by the Ford Foundation and Cornell University for an unusual experiment.

On Monday six American car workers from Ford, Chrysler and General Motors will arrive at Scania's Söderfors engine plant. For the next month they will be assembling engines for SAAB cars by a method which is quite different from standard practice.

Scania was the first company to assemble engines in the United States. The problems the British pensions industry face pale into insignificance compared with the situation caused in the United States by the new Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

The detailed provisions of this legislation before, incidentally, all the consequential regulations have been completed, include sections on pensions preservation, minimum funding, fiduciary responsibility and the completely new concept of termination reinsurance—in other words, rescue fund for the pension arrangements of companies which go bust.

The six Americans will be divided into two assembly teams—the Swedish engine fitters work in teams of three and put to work on separate shifts so that better comparisons can be made.

Professor Arthur Weinberg,

who is in charge of the American experiment wants to establish to what extent attitudes to work result from hereditary traditions.

The six Americans will be divided into two assembly teams—the Swedish engine fitters work in teams of three and put to work on separate shifts so that better comparisons can be made.

Most existing pension schemes will have to be rewritten, to such an extent that Cooper is not entirely joking when he gives the new

reaction to the news of a public sector borrowing requirement of £6.331m in the 1974-75 financial year varied in the City from alarm to qualified horror.

It had already been realized—although no official announcement had been made—that the borrowing requirement had risen dramatically from the £2.733m level estimated at the time of the March Budget. But the sale of gilt-edged securities would cause prices to decline further, pushing up yields and eventually interest rates throughout the financial system to record levels. The only possibility, therefore, is for the Government to borrow heavily from abroad.

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This is clearly what the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided to do. The amount of public borrowing abroad this financial year will probably be more than £4,000m.

However, this strategy faces two problems. The first is that foreign holders of sterling-denominated assets will be unwilling to stay in sterling for a rate which they knew, on fundamental competitive grounds, was unrealistic.

The clouds have been gathering over foreign exchange markets for some months now and the pound could come under speculative pressure at any time.

The authorities have some leeway for depreciation. The Government has to finance its foreign exchange requirement in some way or another. Of its three options—borrowing from abroad, increasing the money supply and selling gilt-edged securities.

The problem is that the Government is likely to take advantage of the relaxations in the Price Code which were announced by Mr. Healey on Tuesday. But a closer analysis of the situation reveals that, slowly at first and with the greatest trepidation, firms are likely to push up their prices in an effort to improve their disastrous financial situation.

The cause for worry over this is obvious. The latest industrial trends survey of the Confederation of British Industry shows that companies, whether they are large or small and whatever sector they are in, are pessimistic about the likely future developments for the economy as a whole and for themselves in particular.

The biggest single restriction on future sales is seen as being no shortage of skilled labour, plant or even the materials and components which are still suffering the overhang of the three-day week, but the lack of replacement, and since the price of a motorist determines how much he is prepared to pay for his new car, dealers have been having a hard time selling.

Their reaction has been to offer under-the-counter discounts, with £100 being common and up to £300 being offered in some cases. These cuts have been partly absorbed by the dealers and have partly resulted in them offering even lower prices for second-hand vehicles, thus intensifying the vicious circle.

This sort of situation is not one where British manufacturers, who have seen imports take roughly a third of the domestic market in recent months, can easily contemplate taking full advantage of the extra 2.4 per cent which they would be able to put on their prices under the terms of the new code. None the less, the price rises are likely to go on and the new regulations, which will give firms greater room for manoeuvre in dealing with the Price Commission, are generally welcomed.

The reason for this is that, with the current outlook for wage settlements over the next year, many firms will have no option but to use the new allowance to pass on 80 per cent of the increase in their labour costs rather than the 50 per cent allowed up to now.

Wages account for something like a quarter of total cost in manufacturing industry, with chemicals at the low end of the spectrum having 15 per cent of its costs accounted for by labour and engineering having the figure as high as 30 per cent.

Most companies simply cannot afford to go on absorbing half of the increase in the cost of this, one of the most important elements. Where the effect

on its level and in part on its composition. But there are limits to the Government's ability to alter its composition, particularly if the object were to be a systematic change in the same direction for three or four years. It follows that government spending will rise at a rate not very much beneath 2.4 per cent.

What can the Chancellor do? The borrowing requirement has to be cut from £6,000m, while government spending is still increasing. The only way out must be higher taxation.

The Treasury's forecasts indicate where this extra taxation must fall. The figure for consumers' expenditure in the first half of 1975 is expected to be £18,400m, 1.7 per cent higher than in the second half of 1974 at 3.7 per cent above the first half of 1974.

There is a wide measure of agreement that now is not the time for increases in living standards—but the Government appears to be accepting the prospect of such increases with complete satisfaction.

The only way order can be restored to the Government's finances is for public authorities to make a collective new year resolution about limiting their spending and stick to it.

The demand effect of government spending depends in part

on the new rules.

Another major element is the extent to which companies have been recording profits close to the reference levels which were set when the Price Code was introduced. This provision will be of special benefit to the chemical industry, which did not prevent ICI describing the changes as "inadequate" yesterday.

A further element, and the one which is most likely to result in obvious changes to the consumer, comes from those products such as food and cigarettes where demand traditionally holds up even when prices increase.

Imperial Group was still looking at the changes in the Price Code yesterday, but it would not be surprising if it were to use the new rules when they come into effect.

David Blake

Borrowing dilemma for the Government

Reaction to the news of a public sector borrowing requirement of £6.331m in the 1974-75 financial year varied in the City from alarm to qualified horror.

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The proposal for a medium-term investment bank also worried the gilt-edged market. It will have to be financed by insurance companies and possibly pension funds. These institutions will consequently have fewer funds available for investment in government securities.

The problem is that the Government has to finance its foreign exchange requirement in

MARKET REPORTS

Cocoa futures drop £23 a tonne

Prices were under pressure yesterday on the easing overnight close of the market's early steadiness. The downward drift was achieved in the May, while other months were proportionate but subsides. By the close falls were £11 and £23 a tonne.

Prices fell that sterling's reversal (after Tuesday's drop) had uncovered a selling position in the London account partly by fears of further economic instability.

It remained withdrawn, as reported to informed sources, to be holding 400 a long ton cif for although concessions had been made. It will be if the current bearishness, the sources said, close values finally substantially from the short covering. The 1,200 tonne Dutch October grand-October last year produced factor in the overall decline. Total 4,000 tonne so far, less show a fall of 7,260 in the first 10 months of

the year was steady. Dec-

ember 1973-74, July 1974-

July prices, £2,482, 15-day

average, £2,322, 16-day

average, £2,232, 16-day

average, £2,150, 16-day

average, £2,050, 16-day

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

Knight Frank & Rutley 

ISLE OF WIGHT

*On the South of the Island adjoining the Western Boundary of Ventnor.***AN EXTREMELY FINE EARLY ARABLE FARM.**
Substantial stone built farmhouse with hall, 3 reception rooms, study, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating. Pleasantly situated away from other property with sweeping views to the sea and surrounding countryside. Annexes suitable as additional accommodation. Very extensive ranges of buildings all in good order and including large grain drying and storage unit. Pair of cottages and planning permission for the erection of a further pair. The soil is deep, free draining and south facing producing heavy early crops.**ABOUT 372 ACRES.****FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.**

(68826/CP)

SURREY*Esher 3 miles. London 20 miles.***IN A MAGNIFICENT SITUATION ADJOINING COSHAM COMMON. AN EXCEPTIONAL LATE GEORGIAN HOUSE.** Having many period features.**A galleried hall, 5 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, and 5 bathrooms, a butler's study, 5 staff bedrooms and bathrooms, gas central heating, 6 cottages. Garages for 5. Well-maintained gardens, including hard tennis court and heated swimming pool. Walled kitchen garden. Farmland and woodland with frontage to River Mole.****FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 128 ACRES**

(67012/KM)

KENT/SUSSEX BORDER*Easy reach Tunbridge Wells. London 40 miles.***MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY SUITABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES AND HAVING PANORAMIC VIEWS.**

Reception hall, 8 reception rooms, 40 bedrooms, 12 bathrooms, garage and stable block with 2 flats over. Lodge, 4 cottages, squash court, swimming pool. Beautiful mature gardens, walled kitchen garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 40 ACRES or would be sold with less cottages and land.Joint sole agents:
MESSRS. R. H. & R. W. CLUTTON, High Street, East Grinstead, Sussex (tel. 0342 24131)and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY

(66452/KM) T

20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH Tel 01-629 8171
Telex 265384 and at Edinburgh and Hereford

Jackson-Stops & Staff

14 CURZON STREET, LONDON W1Y 7FH (01-499 6291)

SOUTH DEVON 11 ACRES*Torbay 20 miles. Exeter 38. Plymouth 30. M5/38 about 20.***ATTRACTIVE 4-BEDROOM HOUSE & VALUABLE INVESTMENT OF 8 HOLIDAY COTTAGES (2/3 BEDROOMS) overlooking Start Bay and known as COMPASS COVE COTTAGES, Old Coastguard Station, Dartmouth. Considerable Development Potential or for Individual Occupation Vacant Possession.****AUCTION as a whole or in Lots (unless sold) December 12.**

Joint Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Yeovil, 0935 4066 (Ref. 3)

TUCKERS, FSV, Dartmouth 080 43 2296.

Solicitors: Messrs. Paul Wareham, Bray & Co. Bristol 0272 297901.

SURREY*Windlesham.***MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE** in well stocked, landscaped gardens.

3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, 5 Bed-

rooms, 2 Bathrooms. Double Garage.

Staff Annex: 2 rooms, Kitchen and

Bathroom. Heated Swimming Pool.

Hard Tennis Court. 2 ACRES.

PRIVATE TREATY.

Apply: LONDON OFFICE, 01-499 6291.

YORK CIRENCESTER CHICHESTER MIDHURST CHIPPING CAMPDEN LONDON CHESTER NORTHAMPTON NEWMARKET YEOVIL**DORSET****BLACKDOWN HOUSE, NR. BEAMIS- TER.** An outstanding country house, dating from the late 17th century, in a lovely garden.

3 Reception Rooms, 4 Principal and 4 Secondary Bedrooms, 6 Bathrooms, Studio, Central Heating, Garaging and Stabling, Staff Flat and 4 Cottages.

AUCTION (unless sold) as a whole or in Lots December 13.

Apply: YEOVIL OFFICE, 0935 4066 (Ref. 5)

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Nr. Petersfield.

A MOST INTERESTING DETACHED split level contemporary-style residence, situated in a quiet location, within walking distance of Petersfield, and four miles from Fareham. Split level Reception Room, 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Garage, Attractive Landscaped Garden, laid out to enhance mediaeval earth works.**PRIVATE TREATY £36,500**

Apply: CHICHESTER OFFICE

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YORKSHIRE

HILLHAM HILL, HILLAM, MONK

FRYSTON, NEAR LEEDS. Early 19th

Century house of character standing in

magnificent secluded grounds on the

edge of this attractive village. 3 Rec-

ception Rooms, Domestic Offices, 4 Prin-

cipal Bedrooms, 5 Secondary Bed-

rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Garaging for 4 cars.

Well stocked Gardens. Hard Tennis Court.

Swimming Pool. Ornamental Lake.

PRIVATE TREATY.

Apply: YORK OFFICE 0904 25033/4/5.

SUFFOLK COAST

Detached Property situated in a picture-postcard village, 300 yards from Seawall. 3 bedrooms, 2 bath-

rooms, 2 reception rooms, central

heating, garage.

£25,000.

U1-347 0909

HAMPSHIRE, TEST VALLEY

(between Basingstoke and

Lambourn Meadow View. The

Commons, Open Country, 8

acres, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, shower, 2 reception rooms, 2 bath-

rooms, 2 storeys, garage, oil-fired c.h.

gas central heating, 2000 ft. 2

beds, 2 baths, 2 reception rooms, 2

bathrooms, 2 storeys, garage, oil-fired

c.h., 2 reception rooms, 2

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Appointments Vacant also on page 29

Honours Graduates Trained in Statistics?

Influence the
nation's policy-makers
Prospects to over £9000

Members of the Government Statistical Service are found in many Departments of State. But they share a common function. They use their skills to collect, analyse and interpret information to help formulate government policy. Joining the Service as an Assistant Statistician, you'll work as part of a team providing the statistical facts essential to specific studies.

We need people capable of applying statistics to social or economic problems of the day.

Qualifications we ask for: A degree (or the expectation of one in 1975) with 1st or 2nd class honours involving a formal training in statistics; or a relevant post-graduate qualification. Alternatively you should have an approved professional qualification in statistics. And you should normally be aged under 27.

Salary: You start on at least £2400 (Inner London). First promotion to a salary rising to over £4150 is likely to come after 2-3 years. By your late twenties, you could be promoted to Statistician earning £4900-£6350, with further prospects of promotion to Chief Statistician £7250 to over £9400. These appointments are pensionable and may be permanent or for a fixed period.

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Applicants aged under 27 who are statistically minded, and have or expect to have in 1975 a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours—not necessarily statistics—may come into the Service initially as Cadet Statisticians. As Cadets they will be sponsored on a University postgraduate course (1 year) while receiving a salary of at least £1450 (all fees paid). These appointments are permanent and pensionable. On successfully completing the course, they will be appointed as Assistant Statisticians with the appropriate salary.

For further details and application form please write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 (or, for 24 hour answering service, LONDON 01-839 1992). Please quote A/661/1.

Statisticians

Producing the figures
is only half the problem

Are you a qualified statistician working where you assemble the figures, select your techniques, analyse, interpret and present the report, but never knowing what happens to your findings? If you are you may welcome the chance to get much closer to the decision-making process.

As a government statistician you could become involved in statistics relating to vital national issues. This means not only producing the figures, but following through their implications for action, and discussing them with those concerned with policy.

It also means that, from the start, you will need to integrate yourself thoroughly with the activities of your department, to understand as fully as possible the problems you will be tackling. And, since statisticians are needed in every branch of Government business, there is enormous variety in the areas of application you could handle.

If you believe the statistician's role should reach far beyond the purely technical aspects, it would pay you to consider one of the many and varied posts currently vacant. There are two levels of entry:

Statistician (salary range £4,900-£6,350);

you should normally be aged at least 27 and have an honours degree in Statistics (or in another subject involving formal training in statistics). Several years' relevant experience is essential.

Senior Assistant Statistician (salary range £3,500-£4,150); you must be at least 24 and normally have at least 3 years' post graduate experience.

Inner London salaries quoted; less elsewhere. Starting salary may be above minimum. These appointments are pensionable and can be permanent or for a fixed period.

All statisticians in the Government Statistical Service have the chance to progress to posts carrying salaries of over £28,000.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 11 December 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke 29222 ext 500 (or, for 24 hour answering service, London 01-839 1992). Please quote A/619/4.

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

required by the Chairman of the Simpson Group. This is a senior appointment and the successful applicant (man or woman) will be competent and experienced in all secretarial skills, probably aged between 25 and 40 years. Excellent working conditions. Written applications, giving details of education and experience, should be sent to:

The Director of Personnel,
SIMPSON (PICCADILLY) LTD.,
34 Jermyn Street,
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Nature Conservancy Council

ASSISTANT LAND AGENTS

The Nature Conservancy Council has vacancies for two Assistant Land Agents (P. & T. & A. C. A. or P. & T. & A. C. A. with Shorthand and Timings).

Council's Land Agents are responsible for the acquisition of Nature Reserves, other land held by the Council, and for the good estate management of these properties and for scientific co-operation with scientific colleagues associated in the planning and management of Nature Reserves. Transfers better experience.

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A current driving licence is essential.

Starting salary plus £100 plus cost of living supplements.

Supernumerary arrangements.

Application forms and further particulars from Establishment.

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Please quote reference number ES/1/13.

Closing date for completed forms 15 December 1974.

Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority N.E. DISTRICT

ASSISTANT LAUNDRY MANAGER/MANAGER

Applications are invited for the post in the Laundry at 10 Gloucester Avenue, London N.W.9.

SALARY SCALE £1,547-£2,352. The post is in the heart of London. Weighting plus incentive bonus scheme allowances and pension scheme. The post offers an excellent opportunity for someone seeking a progressive career in laundry management to join a friendly and efficient service. Single room accommodation available.

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Please enclose details of your experience or send application form.

ALGERIA. ASSISTANT (m/f) to the Director of the National Institute of Statistics and Planning, Algiers. £1,480-£2,000. Tel: 01-489 2696, 01-406.

EDITION LEADERS. Shelves.

men, 25-30, required for expedi-

tion. £6,000-£7,000.

THE ECON. RONALD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris.

TELEGRAMS: 197 VIE.

toring

challenge
idied
oreign cars

By late 1960s the British industry was dismally taking a car invasion seriously. The simistic forecast was that cars might eventually account for about new car registrations. Inconclusiveness was quickly shattered by the increasing proportion of buyers ignoring the patriotic Lord Snakes and bought a Fiat, Volkswagen or Datsun. 73 imports made up more than 10% of new car sales and per saw foreign cars taking share to date, just over 10%.

private buyers, as distinct owners, the proportion chosen in cars is even greater. The set, which accounts for about new car sales, is still entirely British. This means every other new car sold to the motorist is a foreign model. In market, it was bound sooner or later, as it has come to a lesser extent, big car-producing countries, also of foreign cars sold here outweighed by the earnings of the motor industry abroad. Every new foreign car sold is a potential sale lost to industry and there is no sign motorists are sufficiently disenchanted with the foreign product to change back.

It has been said that the foreign is an artificial one, based on industry's inability, through labour troubles, to supply. In fact, the buyer went to the importers could promise immediate

experience suggests that the problem was only part of the spite the three-day week and of strikes. British car is only 11 per cent down on new car sales, however, are 24 per cent and the importers maintained their share. In other despite greater availability, us have failed to win a bigger the market.

So many buy foreign? The alone, the desire to be different, comes into it, but so does the us choice offered by the 20 leading foreign manufacturers in Britain. Often the is meeting a need that the industry does not provide for: no British firm, for instance, the flair of Citroën, no British to the growing range of small cars like the Renault at 127, no large British estate like the Peugeot 504. have also changed to foreign the belief that they would get reliability, and surveys suggest several (though not all) cases may be so. Peugeot, Renault, gen, Datsun and Toyota are popular foreign makes that give their owners less than trouble, while British cars tend only in reliability tests.

Apparent reliability has often danced against higher costs, cars have tended to be more to buy than their British rs, though the gap, at the of the market particularly, closing steadily; spare parts very expensive and that is in dearer insurance premiums r secondhand values.

buying foreign, I would advise



Quality compact Lancia Beta 1600.

a check not only on the price and availability of spares but on the extent of the importer's servicing and repair facilities. However splendid the car appears, bonnet and boot and red warning lights on the edges of all doors. All this makes the Beta 1600 most competitively priced at £1,963.

Michelin, Europe's largest tyre maker, is in the final stages of developing a run-flat tyre system (Stuart Marshall writes).

Traditionally secretive, Michelin has said nothing about it, but I understand that the system has been offered to the European motor industry for its 1976 models. It has recently been demonstrated to most of the car makers, including Britain's "big four", at Michelin's vast and closely guarded research centre at Ladoix, near Clermont Ferrand.

The system appears to incorporate features of both the Dunlop Denovo fail-safe tyre and the Avon Safety Wheel. The tyre is a tubeless, steel-belted radial of fairly low profile. It is mounted on a one-piece wheel which has a very small tyre-fitting well, like that of the Avon. Once the tyre has been mounted, the well is filled in with a thick rubber ring. Some lubricant is put inside the tyre and it is inflated.

When the tyre punctures, it stays on the rim because there is no recess for the beads to fall into. The driver keeps control of the car and can continue on his way, because the lubricant protects the squashed-down tyre from being damaged by friction, just like the Dunlop Denovo.

Whether the Michelin system will give such a good run-flat performance as the Dunlop Denovo remains to be seen. Dunlop, which puts the Denovo's lubricant inside containers instead of just squirting it inside the tyre, thinks not. The Denovo is good for at least 100 miles at 50 mph after puncturing.

No figure is known for the Michelin run-flat, but it is said to be good enough for the car makers to dispense with the spare wheel.

Part of the Michelin system is a simple electrical device to warn the driver a tyre has gone down.

The main advantage of the Michelin idea is that it promises to be cheaper than the Denovo, which some car makers have been reluctant to take up, partly because of its high price. The two cars are now available with it at extra cost: the Rover 3500 (on which it costs an extra £55) and the Mini 1275GT. The next will be the Austin 1800 replacement, the ADO 71, due in the spring.

Both Dunlop's Denovo and the Michelin are in development are only steps on the road to the ultimate run-flat. That is, it seems, will be the Pirelli DIP, a revolutionary, triangular section tyre which made a surprise first public appearance at the Turin show last week on a Pininfarina-Ferrari styling exercise.

The "DIP" makes inflation practically redundant. It performs better than existing tyres and can be manufactured more easily. Michelin, one feels, must be working on its own rival to the "DIP".

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Peter Waymark

The drizzle, wet, hail, slush, snow, frost, motorway, dry, sunny tyre.

Conti Contact - a new generation steel-belted radial tyre which keeps its grip when the going gets tough.

Developed from the latest thermo-rubber technology to grip the road in extremes of temperature, and with an advanced road design incorporating special sipes to prevent aquaplaning.

This is the only tyre for the motorist who relies on his car: on all roads and in all conditions, quickly and easily.

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350SL 2+2/

350SL Cabriolet/

350SLC Cabriolet/

